

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

HEAD-MASTER OF THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE

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BY W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

A First Greek Course. Introducing beginners to Greek Authors in their first year.

A Greek Reader. For use along with Rouse's *First Greek Course*, or any Beginner's Book of Greek.

A Greek Boy at Home. An original Greek story specially written for use with Rouse's *First Greek Course*. With Vocabulary in pocket of cover.

BY W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D., & J. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Damon. A MANUAL OF GREEK IAMBIC COMPOSITION.

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PREFACE

THIS book has been compiled as part of a reformed school curriculum. The principles of this reform cannot be discussed here; it must be enough to say, that Greek finds a place, not at the beginning, but towards the end of the school course, being begun in the Fourth Form (average age $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15). At this stage the boy's mind is more mature, and having been carefully trained by means of French and Latin, he is able to make rapid progress. Two terms (or less) are enough to work through this book; and in the third term an easy author may be begun, the grammar being revised along with the author. For the convenience of teachers, a Companion Reader has been compiled, which includes a number of stories, each complete in itself.

It is quite possible that the book may be found suitable for those who begin Greek earlier, but their progress will of course be slower the earlier they begin.

As regards the method of use, I assume that the master will do as much as possible *viva voce*. Specimens of this method are given here and there, but it is not intended that they be kept to slavishly: they are specimens only. The essence of any such method is, that it be fresh and spontaneous; and the master must be ready to use his material in conversation on the spur of the moment. But conversation is not meant to take the place of construing and writing. All three must go on

side by side : construing, not to teach English (which is taught separately), but to make sure that the meaning of the Greek is understood ; writing, to give accuracy, and to fix new facts in the mind ; conversation, as a means of practice. The place of conversation is to make the boys quick ; to give them continued drill in using their material with slight but definite changes (*I* for *you*, *am* for *are*, etc.) ; and, not least, to bring the Greek into close connection with their lives. We use a great deal of conversation which is not hinted at here, carrying on much of the business of the class-room in Greek.

There are a few novelties in the arrangement which will, I hope, prove to be useful. With the very alphabet we are able to begin with a piece of genuine Greek literature, quotation from Kallias's *Grammatike Theoria* (Athenaeus, p. 454) : for this idea I have to thank Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has taken the liveliest interest in our experiment. I have used one or two liberties with the text, which I hope the author's ghost will forgive, in consideration of the wide advertisement I have given to his work. The declensions are begun with the Adjective, which, being like the Latin *bonus*, is easily remembered, and thus the chief forms of two declensions are mastered at once. Similarly, the participle ὄν gives the type for a large number of adjectival and nominal forms. For the rest, I have been guided by expediency, placing first the forms which are most wanted. A scientific order is not necessary in learning ; once learnt, the matter can easily be revised in a scientific order by aid of the Compendium (p. 89). Those who have not tried may think that too much is given in each exercise, but this will not be found to be true. At 14 or 15 a boy who has learnt Latin grammar thoroughly can get over Greek at a great pace. It is not intended that a whole exercise should be always done at each lesson ; each master must decide for

himself how much he can get through. It is easy to divide them.

The book was first used in manuscript for a year; then printed and used for a year in proof; finally, with many alterations which use suggested, it was reprinted and used for a third year. I think, therefore, that I may safely call it a practical book. My thanks are due to my friend and fellow-worker, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, for his criticisms and suggestions, most of which are embodied in it. I thank also the publisher most sincerely for allowing me to keep the book in type so long.

The reading extracts are all taken from Greek authors; it may be left as a pleasant exercise for those who use the book, to find out where they come from. A certain amount of compression or alteration has sometimes been necessary, and a few un-Attic constructions and words have been changed, for which changes I make no apology. The conversations are invented.

I am confident that a fair trial of the method assumed in this book, combined, of course, with a reorganised curriculum, will show that those who attack the study of Greek are under a misapprehension. I am quite ready to admit that classical education, as it is understood in this country, is a failure. There are, indeed, some boys whom nothing can spoil; there are many clever boys who learn a great deal, and who at 19 are chock-full of information. These do not suffer so much as might be expected. But as an education it is a failure; because it does not teach even these clever boys to use their intelligence as they could be taught to do, and because it makes the average boy dull, unintelligent, and a hater of all intellectual exercise. It does not follow, however, that the failure is due to the subject. That the adversary may not twist

my words to suit his own purpose, I add, that the modern substitutes for classics do not seem to me to be any better : all our schools are spoilt by the same faults of cram, early specialising, and mercenary aims. Greek, however, can be learnt with profit and enjoyment by the average boy, so that in less than a year he can read the *Apology* of Socrates ; and all that is paid for that result is one lesson of three-quarters of an hour a day. That is not a heavy price to pay for the key to the finest instrument of human speech, and it does not involve neglecting anything. On the contrary : along with it the boy may thoroughly study his own tongue, may learn to use it and to understand and enjoy English literature, may win a serviceable knowledge of French and Latin, may have the usual drill in mathematics, and may do a very fair amount of natural science.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

IN the third edition a few minor corrections have been made, and the list of Parts of Common Irregular Verbs has been considerably extended.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

February, 1916.

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I.—THE ALPHABET

THE names Epsilon (ε), Omicron (ο), Hypsilon (υ), and Omega (ω) are late, and were not used by the Greeks of the classical age.

A	α	ǎ (as in German <i>hat</i>), ā (as <i>ah</i>)	ἄλφα	alpha
B	β	b	βῆτα	bēta
Γ	γ	g (as in <i>good</i>) ¹	γάμμα	gamma
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	delta
E	ε	e (as in <i>wet</i>)	εἰ	ei (pron. as two short sounds combined, ĕy)
Z	ζ	dz	ζῆτα	zēta (pron. dzēta)
H	η	ē (as in French <i>fiē</i> , German <i>See</i>)	ἦτα	ēta
Θ	θ	th ¹	θῆτα	thēta
I	ι	i (as in French <i>lie</i> , <i>lit</i>)	ἰῶτα	iōta
K	κ	k	κάππα	kappa
Λ	λ	l	λάμβδα	lambda
M	μ	m	μῦ	mū
N	ν	n	νῦ	nū
Ξ	ξ	x	ξῖ	xī
O	ο	o (as in <i>pot</i>)	οῦ	ou
Π	π	p	πῖ	pī
P	ρ	r or rh	ρῶ	rhō
Σ	σ ς final	s (as in <i>sing</i> , <i>ass</i>)	σῖγμα (σάν)	sigma (san)
T	τ	t	ταῦ	tau
Υ	υ	ü (as French <i>u</i>)	ῦ	ü
Φ	φ	ph, f ¹	φῖ	phī
X	χ	ch ¹ (as in Scotch <i>loch</i>)	χῖ	chī
Ψ	ψ	ps	ψῖ	psī
Ω	ω	ō (as <i>awe</i>)	ὦ	ō

¹ See next page for Notes on Pronunciation.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.— γ before γ , κ , ξ is sounded *ng*.

The aspirates θ , ϕ , χ were pronounced as two distinct sounds combined: as in *anthill*, *uphold*, *lackhose*. θ is still so pronounced in the island of Astypalaea. They may, however, be pronounced like the English *th*, *f*, *ch*, if the true sounds are found to be too difficult. In groups of consonants where the aspiration could not well be pronounced, it was probably sounded before the following vowel (as in modern Bengalee): thus $\alpha\upsilon\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma = \alpha\upsilon\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\varsigma$.

υ (=Fr. *u*) should not be sounded *oo*, or it is confused with *ou*.

QUANTITY must be strictly observed. The voice should be prolonged on a long vowel twice as long as on a short vowel (like crotchet and quaver). This should be carefully practised while time is beaten as in music. This has nothing to do with accent, or with stress.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS are pronounced by dwelling upon the sound: as in English *tub-boat*, *black-cat*, *midday*, *full-liberty*, *home-made*, *ten-nights*, *stop-press*, *fur-rug*, *this-sort*, *that-time*.

DIPHTHONGS: $\alpha\iota$ pronounced as in *aisle*

$\epsilon\iota$	„	as two short sounds together, $\tilde{e}y$
$\omicron\iota$	„	as <i>oi</i> in <i>foil</i>
$\upsilon\iota$	„	as French <i>oui</i>
$\alpha\upsilon$	„	as <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i>
$\epsilon\upsilon$	„	as two short sounds together, $\tilde{e}u$
$\eta\upsilon$	„	as $\tilde{e}u$
$\omicron\upsilon$	„	as <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>

The so-called improper diphthongs, in which a long $\bar{\alpha}$ η ω is followed by ι , were written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$, and pronounced as written. In modern books they are generally written α η ω , with ‘iota subscript,’ and pronounced $\bar{\alpha}$ η ω simply.

BREATHINGS.—A vowel at the beginning of a word has the ‘rough breathing’ if aspirated, the ‘smooth breathing’ if not. The rough breathing was originally represented by H (afterwards used as a vowel), but in quick writing-hand this came to be written like a comma reversed (‘) over the vowel; the smooth breathing was then written (‘). Thus $\alpha\lambda\phi\alpha$ ‘alpha,’ $\tilde{\alpha}$ ‘hös.’

The rough breathing is always written over initial ρ : as $\rho\acute{\omega}$. The stops are (,) comma, (·) colon, (.) full stop, (;) question mark,

The consonants are thus classified (the table should be learnt by heart):—

MUTES	<i>Breathed (or Unvoiced)</i>	<i>Voiced</i>	<i>Aspirate</i>	
	κ	γ	χ	Guttural (throat sounds)
	τ	δ	θ	Dental (tooth sounds)
	π	β	φ	Labial (lip sounds)

N.B.—There are two membranes in the throat called vocal cords. If these are tightened when the air comes up from the lungs, the sound is called Voiced, if they are slack it is called Breathed. When tightened the cords can be felt to vibrate by placing a finger upon the throat.

λ ρ LIQUIDS μ ν NASALS
σ SIBILANT ξ ῥ ψ double letters (= ds, ks or gs, ps)

ACCENT.—Every Greek word, except a few, has an accent, which originally marked the raising of the tone of voice, not stress as in English. It is possible with careful practice from the first, to raise the tone on these syllables (as little stress as possible being used) and to observe quantity at the same time.

GENERAL RULE.—The acute accent (´) must fall on one of the last three syllables. If the last have a long vowel, on one of the last two. On final syllables, except last in a sentence, the acute accent is written as grave (`).

The circumflex (ˆ) denotes a raising and lowering of tone on one vowel, as in certain English when the expression of surprise is intended (*nō!*). It must fall on one of the last two syllables, and it cannot stand before a long vowel or diphthong. It can only stand on a long vowel or diphthong, as it implies contraction.

A few words are only used in combination with others which go before them. These have no accent, and are called enclitics. They generally throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the word before.

A few other words, standing first in a phrase, have no accent; these are called proclitics (as *εἰ* 'if,' *εἰς* 'into,' *ἐν* 'in').

N.B.—Interrogatives always have the accent.
Indefinites are enclitic, and generally have none.

EXERCISE

On the Alphabet

(To be learnt by heart)

ἔστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, καὶ τὸ εἰ,¹
ζῆτ', ἦτα, θῆτ', ἰῶτα, κάππα, λάμβδα, μῦ,
νῦ, ξῖ, τὸ οὔ, πῖ, ῥῶ, τὸ σῖγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ὦ,
φῖ, χῖ τε² καὶ ψῖ καὶ τὸ ᾠ.

βῆτα ἄλφα	βα	βῆτα οὔ	βο
βῆτα εἰ	βε	βῆτα ὦ	βυ
βῆτα ἦτα	βη	βῆτα ᾠ	βω
βῆτα ἰῶτα	βι		

So βῆτα ἄλφα ἰῶτα βαι
 βῆτα εἰ ἰῶτα βει, etc.

Make a similar exercise with the other consonants.
These should be read aloud, and then written with accents.

II

οὐ 'not' (before vowels unaspirated οὐκ and aspirated οὐχ),
the negative of plain denial (categorical negative).

μή 'not,' used in prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas.
Thus used alone, οὐ would mean 'no,' and μή 'don't.'

N.B.—The following table is not to be learnt, but for
reference as required.

¹ καὶ 'and,' τὸ 'the,' neuter article. See p. 5 below,

² τε 'both' (like *que*).

	<i>Direct Question</i>	<i>Indirect Question</i>	<i>Relative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>
who	τίς	ὅστις	ὃς	τις, some one
where	ποῦ	ὅπου	οὗ	που, some where
whence	ποθεν	όπόθεν	όθεν	πόθεν, some-whence
whither	ποῖ	ὅποι	οῖ	ποι, some-whither
when	πότε	όπότε	ότε	ποτέ, some time
how	πῶς	ὅπως	ὡς	πως, somehow
how great	πόσος	όπόσος	ὅσος	ποσός, some size

ἐνθάδε, here	ἐκεῖ, there	καί, and
ἐνθένδε, hence	ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἀλλά, but
δεῦρο, hither	ἐκείσε, thither	ὦ, O
εὖ, well	νῦν, now	εἰ, if
κακῶς, badly	τότε, then	ἐπεί, since

ἄρα, -ne (the question mark, placed first in a clause).

ἄρ' οὐ, none

There are three numbers : Singular, Dual,¹ and Plural.

καλός, 'beautiful'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	καλῶ	καλᾶ	καλῶ
	G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A.	καλούς	καλαῖς	καλά
	G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

Compare the Latin adjective *bonus, bona, bonum*.

¹ The dual is used when we speak of a pair of things, or of two things closely connected.

Nouns are declined in the same way. Those in *-ή* belong to the first declension, in *-ος* and *-ον* to the second, as in Latin.

ARTICLE				ὅς, 'who' (<i>rel.</i>)		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	A. τόν	τήν	τό	ὄν	ῆν	ὄ
	G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	οῦ	ῆς	οῦ
	D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	ὧ	ῇ	ὧ
Dual	N.A. τώ	all genders		ῶ	all genders	
	G.D. τοῖν			οῖν		
Plur.	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ
	A. τούς	τάς	τά	οὓς	ᾶς	ᾶ
	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	ὧν	ῶν	ῶν
	D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

The article was originally a demonstrative, and it keeps this sense in certain phrases: as ὁ μὲν 'this,' ὁ δέ 'that' (which are used as conjunctive pronouns to introduce a clause), or when prefixed to an adverb or adverbial phrase, as οἱ τότε 'those who lived then.'

THE VERB: PRESENT INDIC. ACT.

	(α)	(β)	(γ)	(δ)
S.	1. λύ-ω, I loose	ποι-ῶ, I do	ὀρ-ῶ, I see	δηλ-ῶ, I make
	2. λύ-εις	ποι-εῖς	ὀρ-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς clear
	3. λύ-ει	ποι-εῖ	ὀρ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
Du.	2. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὀρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
	3. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὀρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
Pl.	1. λύ-ομεν	ποι-οῦμεν	ὀρ-ῶμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
	2. λύ-ετε	ποι-εῖτε	ὀρ-ᾶτε	δηλ-οῦτε
	3. λύ-ουσιν(ν)	ποι-οῦσιν(ν)	ὀρ-ῶσιν(ν)	δηλ-οῦσιν(ν)

The 3rd plur. *-ν* is used before vowels.

The first (λύω) is the ordinary form; the other three are contracted. The endings are the same in all. In (β) the stem

ends in -ε, which contracts with the endings ποιέω, ποιῶ: ποιέετον, ποιείτον. In (c) the stem ends in -α, which overpowers all endings except -ο. Thus α and ω are the only vowels found in the contractions. In (d) the stem ends in -ο: δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, etc.

EXERCISE.—Conjugate the above and other verbs, along with pronouns, as: ἐγὼ λύω, σὺ λύεις, etc.; or ἐγὼ λύω σε, etc.⁴

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	νόος, νέα, νέον, young ¹ ὅς, who, which, (<i>relative</i>) πόλῦς, much ² πόσος, how large? (<i>pl.</i> how many?) ποῖος, ποῖα, ποῖον, of what kind? τί (<i>neut.</i> of τίς), what? τυφλός, blind
ἀκοῶ, hear (cp. acoustics)	ἀκοή, ἡ, hearing ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, human being βιβλίον, τό, book (cp. <i>Bible</i>) διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god κάλαμος, ὁ, pen μεταβολή, ἡ, change ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, eye παιδίον, τό, child τύχη, ἡ, fortune φωνή, ἡ, voice	ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PARTICLES εἰ, if εὖ, well καί, and, also, both (like <i>et</i>) κακῶς, badly ³ πῶς, how? τε, both (<i>put after its</i> <i>word</i>); cp. Lat. <i>que</i> τοι, <i>enclitic</i> , indeed
ἀποθνήσκω, die βλέπω, see γράφω, write (cp. graphic, telegraph) δηλῶ (-ο-), declare, make plain ἔχω, have; <i>with</i> <i>adverbs, used of</i> <i>a state, as</i> εὖ ἔχω, I am well λέγω, speak λύω, loose, undo, annul μανθάνω, learn (cp. mathematics) ὁρῶ (-α-), see ποιῶ (-ε-), do, make φιλῶ (-ε-), love φωνῶ (-ε-), speak, (cp. <i>telephone</i>) ἔστι(ν), is (cp. <i>est</i>)	ADJECTIVES ἀγαθός, good ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, other δύστηνος, miserable κακός, bad καλός, fine, beauti- ful, noble	

¹ After ε, ι, or ρ, α takes the place of η. This is called *α pure*.

² πολῦς, 'much,' declines like ἀγαθός, except in the nom. and acc. masc. and neut.

N. πολῦς	πολλή	πολύ
A. πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G. πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ, etc.

³ Adjectives in -ος make adverbs in -ως.

⁴ For declension of pronouns see p. 13.

SYNTAX RULE, 1.—The *instrument* is expressed by the dative case (= Latin ablative).

READING LESSON

1. τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη.
2. τὸ τῆς τύχης¹ τοι μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.
3. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
4. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀκοὴν καὶ ἀκούει.
5. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ βλέπει.
6. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει φωνὴν καὶ λέγει.
7. ἔχομεν βιβλίον καὶ μαρθάνομεν.
8. ἔχομεν κάλαμον καὶ γράφομεν.

Translate these, pointing out subject, predicate, and object. The first three are in verse, and should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (with books open)

1. ποῖόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη; τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη. τί ἐστι δύστηνον; ἡ τύχη δύστηνόν ἐστιν. τί ἔχει ἡ τύχη; μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει ἡ τύχη. τί ἔχει μεταβολάς; ἡ τύχη ἔχει μεταβολάς. πόσας μεταβολάς; πολλάς.

(Using the Vocabulary)

2. τί ἔχεις, ὦ παιδίον; ἀκοὴν ἔχω, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ τί ποιεῖς ἀκοῇ; ἀκούω. πῶς ἀκούεις, ὦ παιδίον; εὖ ἀκούω, κακῶς ἀκούω. εἰ εὖ ἀκούεις, ποίαν ἀκοὴν ἔχεις; εἰ εὖ ἀκούω, καλὴν ἔχω ἀκοήν. εἰ κακῶς ἀκούεις, etc.

So with φωνή, ὀφθαλμός, βιβλίον, κάλαμος: e.g. τί ἄλλο ἔχεις; φωνὴν ἔχω, etc.

¹ 'That which belongs to fortune.' The article when prefixed to a genitive has its old sense of demonstrative 'that.' (Cp. p. 6 above.)

The same in dual, singling out two persons ; and in plural, as—

τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδίω ; τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία ; ἔχομεν βιβλία, etc.

The teacher may devise other varieties for himself.

The Conversation Lesson is to be said wholly in Greek, and the book to be closed on revision.

3. THEME : to be written—

(a) A man's senses, and what he does with them.

(b) A boy's book and pen, and what he does with them.

III

οὗτος, 'this'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A. τούτῳ	all genders	
	G.D. τούτοιιν		
Plur.	N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

N.B.—The nominative sing. and pl. has been influenced in form by the article.

Another word for 'this' is ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, declined like the article with -δε affixed.

-ā is used instead of -η after ε, ι, or ρ (see p. 7, note 1), as:—

θύοᾱ	θύρᾱν	θύρᾱs, etc.
οἰκία	οἰκίᾱν	οἰκίᾱs, etc.

The Present Infinitive is formed from the verb stem by adding -ειν. With contracted stems this becomes -εῖν, -ᾶν, -οῦν :—

λύ-ειν	ποι-εῖν	ὁρ-ᾶν	δη-λοῦν
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PRESENT TENSE OF εἶναι, 'to be'

Sing. 1. εἰμί		Plur. 1. ἐσμέν
2. εἶ	Dual 2. ἐστόν	2. ἐστέ
3. ἐστί(ν)	3. ἐστόν	3. εἰσί(ν)

All these forms, but εἶ, are enclitic, except when emphatic in sense; in which case they are put first, and the accent of the 3rd person sing. is ἔστιν.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Change -os to -ότερος -ότατος when the syllable before -os contains a long vowel or ends in two consonants, -ώτερος -ώτατος if it has a short vowel followed by one consonant :—

	μικρός	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	πικρός	πικρότερος	πικρότατος
but	σοφός	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος

Adverbs are formed from adjectives in -os by changing the ending of the genitive singular masculine to -ως: καλός, gen. καλοῦ, adv. καλῶs. Comparative adverbs use the neuter singular of the adjective, superlative adverbs the neuter plural: σοφῶs, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα.

SYNTAX RULE, 2.—A neuter plural subj. has verb in sing.

SYNTAX RULE, 3.—Demonstrative pronouns need the article to be used with their noun: οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος 'this man.'

SYNTAX RULE, 4.—The article may also be used with the infinitive mood, and with any adverbial expression, as :—

τὸ λέγειν 'saying,' τοῦ λέγειν 'of saying,' οἱ πάλαι 'the ancients,' ὁ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ 'the man in the house.'

VOCABULARY

NOUNS
δάκτυλος, finger
δένδρον, tree
δίφρος, stool, chair
δωμάτιον, room
ἔδρᾱ, seat
θελκτήριον, charm
θύρᾱ, door
ἰατρός (ῖ), physician
κῆπος, garden
κλίνη, lounge, couch
(cp. *recline*)
λάχανον, herb, vegetable
λόγος, word, speech
(cp. *dialogue, prologue*)

λύπη, grief
οἰκία, house
πέτασος, hat
τι, something
φάρμακον, physic,
remedy (cp. *pharmacyn*)
ψυχή, soul, life

ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS

δύο, δυοῖν, two
δέκα, ten
πέντε, five
ἄλλος, other
ἀστεῖος, nice

ἕκαστος, each, every
ποῖος, of what kind?
μακρός, long
μικρός, small
μόνος, alone
στρογγύλος, round
χρήσιμος, useful

CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES

ἄρα, interrogative particle
δέ, but (*stands second*)
ἢ . . ἢ, either . . or
ἐκτός, outside
ἐντός, inside

READING LESSON

1. λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος·
ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θελκτήρια·
λέγουσι δ¹ αὐτὸν οἱ πάλαι σοφώτατοι
ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. οἰκίαν ἔχομεν καλὴν, ἐντὸς δ' εἰσὶ δίφροι τε
καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι ἄλλαι, καὶ δωμάτια δέκα, καὶ
κῆπον ἔχομεν, ἐντὸς δ' ἐστὶ δένδρα καὶ λάχανα.

3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἕκαστος δύο ὀφθαλμῶ, καὶ
δέκα δακτύλους, ἔχουσι δὲ φωνὴν καὶ ἀκοήν καὶ νοῦν.

¹ δέ 'but' stands second in the sentence.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. τί ἐστὶ λύπης ἰατρὸς ἀνθρώποις ; λόγος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἰατρός. τίνος (gen.) ἐστὶν ἰατρὸς λόγος ; λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶ λόγος. τίσιν (dat. pl.) ἰατρός ἐστὶ λύπης λόγος ; ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἐστὶ λόγος ἰατρός. τί ἔχει ; ψυχῆς ἔχει θελκτήρια. τίνος θελκτήρια ; ψυχῆς. οὗτος μόνος ἢ καὶ ἄλλος ; μόνος οὗτος. τί λέγουσιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἱ σοφώτατοι ; ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον λέγουσιν. ποῖον φάρμακον ; ἀστεῖον φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. ὦ παιδίον, ἄρ' ἔχεις οἰκίαν ; ἔχω οἰκίαν, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ ποίαν ἔχεις οἰκίαν ; καλὴν ἔχω οἰκίαν. τί δ' ἐντός ἐστὶν ; δίφροι τ' ἐντός εἰσι καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι. ἐστὶ δ' ἄλλο τι ; κῆπός ἐστὶ, καὶ ἔχει λάχανα καὶ δένδρα.

3. τί ἔχει ἄνθρωπος ᾧ (with which) λέγει ; φωνὴν ἔχει. πόσους δακτύλους ἔχει, πόσους ὀφθαλμούς, etc. ποῖόν τί ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμός ; στρογγύλος ἐστὶν. καὶ δακτύλος ; μακρός.

4. Complete the following in as many ways as you can :—

ἡ οἰκία ἐστὶ . . .

τὸ ὀφθαλμὸν ἐστὶν . . .

τὰ δένδρα ἐστὶ . . .

So with θύρα, πέτασος, παιδίον, φωνή, etc.

Or : μακρός ἐστὶν . . .

χρησίμη ἐστὶν . . .

καλόν ἐστὶ . . .

THEME—The Medicine for Grief.
My House and Garden.

IV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		<i>First Person</i>	<i>Second Person</i>
Sing.	N.	ἐγώ, I	σύ, thou
	A.	ἐμέ, με	σέ, σε
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σου, σου
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, σοι
Dual	N.A.	νώ	σφώ
	G.D.	νῶν	σφῶν
Plur.	N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν

The forms ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, σέ, σου, σοί are emphatic.

αὐτός, 'self'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ, etc., like καλός.

The oblique cases of this are used for the *Third Personal Pronoun*, as: λύω αὐτόν 'I loose him'; with the article it means 'the same'—

ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, or αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό(ν)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

τίς, 'who,' 'what'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.F.N.</i>		<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	τίς	Dual	τίνε	{	Plur.	τίνες
	A.	τίνα					τίνας
	G.	τίνος					τίνων
	D.	τίνι					τίσι(ν)

The same forms, accented on the last syllable, or without accent, are used for the indefinite 'some,' 'any'; except that the neuter plural is *ἄττα* or *τινα*.

CARDINALS

εἷς, 'one'

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἐν
G.	ἐνός	μιᾶς	ἐνός
D.	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί

δύο, 'two.'

	<i>M.F.N.</i>
N.V.A.	δύο
G.D.	δυοῖν

τρεις, 'three'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.V.A.	τρεις	τρία
G.	τριῶν	
D.	τρισι(ν)	

τέτταρες, 'four'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.V.	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
A.	τέτταρας	τέτταρα
G.	τεττάρων	
D.	τέτταρσι(ν)	

The other numbers up to a hundred are indeclinable.

Some feminines end in nom. -ᾶ: they are declined with those in -η except in the nom. and acc. singular:—

N.V.	γλῶττα, tongue
A.	γλῶτταν
G.	γλώττης
D.	γλώττη, etc., like καλή

The Reflexive Pronoun is made by adding αὐτόν, 'self,' etc., to the personal, thus:—

First Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Sing. A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ
Plur. A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, etc. (separate)	

Second Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Sing. A.	σεαυτόν (or σαντόν)	σεαυτήν (σαντήν), etc.
Plur. A.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, etc.	

Third Person

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό(ν), etc.
Plur. A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς

These forms may all be contracted: αὐτόν, αὐτούς, etc. Distinguish αὐτήν reflexive from αὐτήν 'self.'

The oblique cases of the 3rd pers. pron. following are also used with or without αὐτοῖς for the 3rd pers. reflex. plural:—

	<i>M. F.</i>
N.	σφεῖς
A.	σφᾶς
G.	σφῶν
D.	σφισί(ν)

GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT (see p. 3)

ACCENT IN VERBS.—The accent goes back as far as possible.

ACCENT IN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.—The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, unless a general rule forbids. But the gen. plur. of *-a* stems is circumflexed on the last (as γλωττα, but γλωττῶν).

Note.—With an acute on the final, as φυτόν, the accent in the first two declensions becomes circumflex in gen. and dat., because these cases are contracted: φυτοῦ, φυτῶ.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—*-oi* and *-ai* final, although diphthongs, and therefore long, are treated as short for the purposes of accent (except in the optative mood, for which see below, p. 31).

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
πράττω, do	φυτόν, plant	γε, particle of emphasis added to pronouns, as ἔγωγε	
τρέφω, feed, rear, nourish	χλαῖνα, cloak, over-all	δέ, and, but	
	ὤμος, shoulder	δή, indeed	
NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	μέν . . δέ, on the one hand . . on the other hand, of two contrasted things: they stand after the words contrasted	
ἀπορία, difficulty	ἐλεύθερος, free	ἐν (dat.), in: κἀν = καὶ ἐν	
ἀρβύλη, boot	λευκός, white	ἐπὶ (gen.), upon	
γεωργός, farmer (cp. George)	χρήσιμος, useful	μάλιστα, especially, very much	
εἰρήνη, peace	χρηστός, good, honest	μάλιστα γε, yes, certainly	
ἔργον, work	PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, AND ADVERBS		
θεός, god	αἰί, always		
ἱμάτιον, cloak	ἄρα, then		
νοῦς, mind	οὖν, there-fore		
κεφαλή, head			
πεδῖον, plain			
πέτρα, rock (cp. petrify)			
πόλεμος, war (cp. polemics)			

READING LESSON

1. *κᾶν¹ ταῖς ἀπορίαις ἔσθ' ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος.*
2. *τὰ χρηστὰ πράττειν ἔργον ἔστ' ἐλευθέρου.*
3. *ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἐν ἐκάστω θεός.*
4. *ἀεὶ μὲν εἰρήνη γεωργὸν κᾶν πέτραις
τρέφει καλῶς, πόλεμος δὲ κᾶν πεδίῳ κακῶς.*

These verses should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (to be answered by the pupil)

Carefully note the order of words in question and answer.

1. *Πότε ἐστὶν ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος; τί ἐστὶν ἐν ἀπορίαις ὁ χρηστὸς; τίς ἐστὶ χρήσιμος ἐν ἀπορίαις; τί ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίνος ἔργον ἐστὶ τὸ πράττειν τὰ χρηστὰ; τί πράττειν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίς ἐστὶ θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν; τί καλῶς τρέφει τὸν γεωργόν; τίνα καλῶς τρέφει; τί κακῶς; ποῦ;*

2. *ποία ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία σου; μικρά ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία μου. μικρὰν ἄρα ἔχεις οἰκίαν. μάλιστά γε, ὦ διδάσκαλε, μικράν.*

On the same model: *ποίῳ τὰ ὀφθαλμῷ ἐστων; ποῖοι δὲ οἱ δάκτυλοι; ποῖά 'στι² τὰ δένδρα;*

3. *ἔστι μοι κλίνη καλή. ποία δὲ σοί; κακὴ ἔμοιγε. πέντε ἔχω ἐγώ. σὺ δὲ πόσας; δέκα ἔγωγε.*

Also *ἔστων μοι κακὸν τὰ ὀφθαλμῷ. ποίῳ δὲ σοί; ἐμοὶ μὲν μακροὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι. σοὶ δὲ ποῖοι;*

¹ *καὶ + ἐν = κᾶν.* This contraction, or *crasis* as it is called, is often used with certain common particles and the conjunction *καί*.

² Two words forming a group are often run together in speaking; when a short final vowel, or sometimes a short initial vowel, is cut off (elided).

Thus *τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ποία 'στιν*, like 'Who's he?'

4. τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων; χλαῖναν φέρω ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων. ποία δέ σοι ἡ χλαῖνα; λευκή ἔμοιγε ἡ χλαῖνα.

So also τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς;

5. τί ἐστὶ σοι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ; δένδρα ἐστ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

καὶ τί ἄλλο; φύτα ἐστὶ καὶ λάχανα.

ποία δὴ; καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μακρά.

So τί ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, τῷ δωματίῳ;

THEME.—What a man has in his house, in his garden, on his person. *To be done in all persons and numbers*: I, thou, he, we, you, they.

V

THE AUGMENT.—The Historic tenses are Imperfect, Aorist (preterite), and Pluperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem

Aorist

(1) Future Stem (called First Aorist, Weak Aorist, or α-Aorist)

(2) Simplest Verb Stem (called Second Aorist, Strong Aorist, or ον-Aorist)

Pluperfect

„

„

Perfect Stem

They are formed by prefixing the Augment. When the stem begins with a consonant, the Augment is the syllable ἐ- (called Syllabic Augment). When it begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened (Temporal Augment). A long vowel remains unchanged.

N.B.—The Augment is only used in the Indicative Mood.

RULES FOR CHANGE OF VOWEL UNDER THE AUGMENT.—

α	becomes η	υ	becomes $\bar{\upsilon}$
ϵ	η	$\alpha\iota$	η
\omicron	ω	$\omicron\iota$	ω
ι	$\bar{\iota}$	$\epsilon\upsilon$	$\eta\upsilon$

There are two forms of Aorist; the First or Weak Aorist will be reserved for a later chapter, but the Second or Strong Aorist has the same endings as the imperfect.

The verbs which take a strong aorist have generally a lengthened stem in the present tense: λαμβάνω 'I take,' Imperf. ἐλάμβανον, Aor. ἔλαβον.

In contracted verbs, the Imperfect personal endings contract with the stem. These verbs form no *ον*-Aorist.

IMPERFECT TENSE

	λή-ω	ακού-ω	εἰμί I am
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λή-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦν or ἦ
2.	ἔ-λή-ες	ἤκου-ες	ἦσθα
3.	ἔ-λή-ε(ν)	ἤκου-ε(ν)	ἦν
Dual 2.	ἐ-λή-ετον	ἤκού-ετον	ἦτον
3.	ἐ-λή-έτην	ἤκου-έτην	ἦτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λή-ομεν	ἤκού-ομεν	ἦμεν
2.	ἐ-λή-ετε	ἤκού-ετε	ἦτε
3.	ἔ-λή-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦσαν

N.B.—1st sing. and 3rd plur. are the same form: the 3rd plur. originally had a final -τ (ἐλνοντ) like Latin *amant*, etc.

STRONG AORIST

λαμβάνω, stem λαβ

Sing. 1.	ἔ-λαβ-ον	Dual	Plur. ἐ-λάβ-ομεν
2.	ἔ-λαβ-ες	ἐ-λάβ-ετον	ἐ-λάβ-ετε
3.	ἔ-λαβ-ε(ν)	ἐ-λαβ-έτην	ἔ-λαβ-ον

To form strong aorist infinitive: drop the augment and change -ον to -εῖν (always circumflexed): ἔλαβον, λαβεῖν.

VOCABULARY

VERBS		PARTICLES
ἐξετάζω, examine	μνᾶ, mina, a weight, or as much of money (100 drachmae, about £4)	εἰ, εἴγε, if
εἶπεν, said he	πέτασος, hat	ναί, yes
κελεύω, bid	φίλος, friend	οὐδέ, not even; οὐδὲ nor
		οὐκοῦν, then
NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	
ἀξία, worth, value	ἄξιος, worth, worthy	που, doubtless, I suppose (<i>enclitic</i>)
δοῦλος, slave	ἕκαστος, each	
δραχμή, drachma (<i>silver coin about as large as a franc</i>)	ὁπόσος, see p. 5	
ἡμιμναῖον, half-mina		

EXERCISE

1. Form and conjugate the Imperfect from the following verbs:—

λέγω, τρέφω, λύω, μανθάνω, θιγγάνω 'touch,' τυγχάνω 'chance,' κτείνω 'kill,' βλέπω 'see,' ἐλπίζω 'hope,' αἰδέω 'sing,' αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' θνήσκω 'die';

Strong aorist from τυγχάνω (stem τυχ), θιγγάνω (stem θιγ), κτείνω (stem κταν), μανθάνω (stem μαθ), θνήσκω (stem θαν).

2. Express in the past tense the sentences of Reading Lesson iv. 1-4.

3. Express in the past tense, and in different persons and numbers to be chosen by the teacher:—

φέρω τὸν πέτασον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. μανθάνω τὰ χρυσὰ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. λέγω τοῦτο εἶναι καλὸν λύπης φάρμακον. γράφω ἕκαστα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. ἀκούω χρυσὰ τῇ ἀκοῇ. ἐλπίζω χρήσιμον εἶναι τὸν χρηστόν. βλέπω τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστα.

READING LESSON

1. ἤκουσα¹ δὲ ποτε καὶ ἄλλον αὐτοῦ λόγον, ᾧ ἐκέλευεν ὁ Σωκράτης ἕκαστον ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν, ὅπόσου τοῖς φίλοις ἀξίός ἐστιν. ἄρ', ἔφη, εἰσὶν ἀξίαι φίλων, ὥσπερ δούλων; τῶν γὰρ δούλων ὁ μὲν που δυοῖν μναῖν ἀξίός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ πέντε μνῶν, ὁ δὲ καὶ δέκα, ὁ δ' οὐδ' ἡμιμναίου. Ναί, ἔφη ὁ Ἀντισθένης. οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, εἴ γε ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα, καλῶς ἔχει² ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστον ἄνθρωπον, πόσου ἄρα ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἀξιος.

2. Socrates tells the story. 3. Antisthenes tells story.

VI

FUTURE AND FIRST OR WEAK AORIST (α-AORIST)

The Future stem is formed from the present by adding -σ-; the endings are the same in both tenses.

Sing. 1.	λῦ-σ-ω	βλέψ-ω (= βλεπ-σ-ω)
2.	λῦ-σ-εις	βλέψ-εις
3.	λῦ-σ-ει	βλέψ-ει, etc.
Dual 2.	λῦ-σ-ετον	
3.	λῦ-σ-ετον	Infin. λῦ-σ-ειν
Plur. 1.	λῦ-σ-ομεν	βλέψ-ειν
2.	λῦ-σ-ετε	
3.	λῦ-σ-ουσιν(ν)	

The Aorist is used of simple or momentary action in the past (preterite). The First or Weak Aorist (α-Aorist) is formed from the future stem by prefixing the augment and adding the proper endings. The characteristic vowel of the endings is α, which is found in all except the 3rd singular.

¹ Aorist of ἀκούω; see p. 22.

² The adverb with ἔχω expresses a state: καλῶς ἔχει 'it is well.'

Sing. 1.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-α	ἐ-βλεψ-α
2.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ας	ἐ-βλεψ-ας, etc.
3.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον	Infinitive. λῦ-σ-αι
3.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	βλέψ-αι
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν	
2.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατε	
3.	ἐ-λῦ-σ-αν	

From contracted verbs these tenses are formed by lengthening the stem-character as follows:—*a* to *η*, *ε* to *η*, *ο* to *ω*. τιμῶ, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα: ποιῶ, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα: δηλῶ, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα.

EXERCISE. — Form Fut. and Aor. from λέγω, λείπω, παύω, ἄρχω, πέμπω, κλήω, γράφω, τάττω (stem ταγ).

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἄριστῶ (-α-), breakfast	ἄγγελος, messenger (cp. <i>angel</i>)	ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, that
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἀγορά, market-place	κοινός, common to all (= <i>communis</i>)
ἔλκω, draw, pull	ἀδελφός, brother	ὁμοιος, like
θαυμάζω, wonder	ἄμαξα, cart, carriage	φιλάργυρος, miserly
θεραπεύω, tend, care	βλάβη, harm	
κλῆω, shut	διαθήκη, will	
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	δίκη, lawsuit, justice	
παύω, check	ζυγόν, yoke	
πέμπω, send	θάλαττα, sea	
τάττω, fix, arrange (cp. <i>tactics</i>)	ἵππος, horse	
τίκτω, produce, bring forth	κληρονόμος, heir	αὔριον, to-morrow
φεύγω, flee	κώμη, village	ἐχθές, χθές, yesterday
	σχολαστικός, a scholar, pedant	ἡδέως, pleasantly
	χρόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	μάλα, very (much)
	ὠόν, egg	οἶκοι, at home
		οἶκοθεν, from home
		οἴκαδε, homewards
		οὕτως, so
		τῇμερον, to-day
		ὥς, as, how

PREPOSITIONS

εἰς, ἐς, into	} <i>acc.</i>
πρός, towards, for	
ἀπό, from	} <i>gen.</i>
ἐκ, ἐξ, out of	

SYNTAX RULE, 5.—Generally speaking, motion towards is expressed by the accusative ; motion from is expressed by the genitive ; rest at is expressed by the dative ; and prepositions with these meanings take these cases. In prose the cases should not be used alone but with their proper prepositions. (*ἐπί*, with genitive for 'motion,' or 'rest,' is an exception ; see p. 16.)

READING EXERCISE

1. ὁ κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος.
2. ἐγὼ μὲν ἡρίστησα καὶ μάλ' ἠδέες.
3. ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ταῦτόν ἐλξομεν ζυγόν.
4. δίκη δίκην ἔτικτε καὶ βλάβη βλάβην.
5. σχολαστικὸς ἀδελφοὺς δύο ὁρᾷ· ἐθαύμαζεν δέ τις ὡς ὅμοιοί εἰσιν· ὁ δ' ἔλεξεν, οὐχ οὕτως ὁμοίος ἐστὶν οὗτος ἐκείνῳ, ὡς ἐκεῖνος τούτῳ.
6. φιλάργυρός τις διαθήκην ἔγραψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν κληρονόμον ἔταξεν.

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

1. The usual questions should be made from the above sentences. Nos. 1 to 4 should be learnt by heart.

2. (Pay attention to the order of words and resulting emphasis.)

(α) πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν ; οἴκοθεν. ποῖ ; ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε ; αὔριον. τί πράξεις ἄρα ; πέμψω ἄγγελον αὔριον οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε ; αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. ποῖ δὴ ; ἐς τὴν κώμην αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν ; οἴκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην ἄγγελον πέμψω αὔριον. τίνα πέμψεις ; ἄγγελον ἐς τὴν κώμην οἴκοθεν αὔριον.

In the following, complete sentences should be exacted for answers, and may be used for the questions :—

(β) ἔπεμψα παιδίον. πόθεν ; οἴκοθεν. ποῖ ; ἐς

τὴν ἀγοράν. πότε; ἐχθές. τί ἔπραξεν; ἔφερε μοι
φά. πόσα; δέκα. τί ἐποίησας; ἡρίστησα.

The same with πέμψεις, ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμψαμεν, or other forms.

Similar treatment should be used with the following:—

3. ἐλαύνω ἵππον νῦν ἐκ τῆς κώμης πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν.
4. ἔκλῃον τότε τὴν θύραν τὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
5. ἡλαύνομεν τοὺς ἵππους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐχθές.
6. ἔπεμψάς ποτ' ἀγγέλους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης οἴκαδε.

THEME.—A carriage and pair runs away into the sea. A messenger returns to the village, and tells all to the people in the market-place.

VII

Masculines of the first or *a*-declension add -s for nom. sing. and make gen. sing. in -ου like the second; otherwise are like the feminines. The vowel is *ā* when it follows *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* (called *ā* pure); otherwise *η*. Note the three vocatives.

Stem νεᾱνιᾶ (m.) πολῖτᾶ (m.) Χαρμιδᾶ (m.)			
Sing.	N.	νεᾱνίᾱς, youth	πολίτης, citizen
	V.	νεᾱνιᾶ	πολίτα
	A.	νεᾱνιᾶν	πολίτην
	G.	νεᾱνίου	πολίτου
	D.	νεᾱνίᾳ	πολίτῃ
Dual	N.V.A.	νεᾱνιᾶ	πολίτᾶ
	G.D.	νεᾱνιᾶιν	πολίταιν
Plur.	N.V.	νεᾱνίαι	πολίται
	A.	νεᾱνιᾱς	πολίτᾱς
	G.	νεᾱνιῶν	πολιτῶν
	D.	νεᾱνίαις	πολίταις
			Dual or plural, if used, like the others.

Before going on, decline throughout: *κριτής*, *ποιητής*, *Πέρσης*, *στρατιώτης*, *ταμίας*, *βορέας* 'north wind,' *Νεεός*. For meanings see Vocabulary.

A few contracted stems are found in the first and second declensions. Their endings may be seen from the adjective given below. Notice the N.V.A. neuter plural.

Examples are:—

<i>γῆ</i> , earth	<i>πλοῦς</i> , voyage
<i>Ἀθηνᾶ</i> , Athena	<i>Ἑρμῆς</i> , Hermes
<i>νοῦς</i> , mind	<i>ὀστούν</i> , bone

χρῦσοῦς, 'golden'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	<i>χρῦσοῦς</i>	<i>χρῦσῇ</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>
	A.	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>	<i>χρῦσῇν</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦν</i>
	G.	<i>χρῦσοῦ</i>	<i>χρῦσῆς</i>	<i>χρῦσοῦ</i>
	D.	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>	<i>χρῦσῇ</i>	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>
Dual	N.V.A.	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>	<i>χρῦσῶ</i>
	G.D.	<i>χρῦσοῖν</i>	<i>χρῦσαῖν</i>	<i>χρῦσοῖν</i>
Plur.	N.V.	<i>χρῦσοι</i>	<i>χρῦσαι</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>
	A.	<i>χρῦσοῦς</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶς</i>	<i>χρῦσᾶ</i>
	G.	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>	<i>χρῦσῶν</i>
	D.	<i>χρῦσοῖς</i>	<i>χρῦσαις</i>	<i>χρῦσοῖς</i>

There are also a few nouns and adjectives, some of them very common, with stems in *-εω*. The cases may be formed by adding to this stem *-s*, *-ν*, or *iota* (which is always subscript) wherever they occur in the other tables: the neuter plural is the only exception.

ἱεως, 'propitious'

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.F.N.</i>		<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	<i>ἱεως</i>	<i>ἱεων</i>	Dual	<i>ἱεω</i>	Plur.	<i>ἱεφ</i>	<i>ἱεα</i>
A.	<i>ἱεων</i>	<i>ἱεων</i>		<i>ἱεω</i>		<i>ἱεως</i>	<i>ἱεα</i>
G.	<i>ἱεω</i>			<i>ἱεφν</i>		<i>ἱεων</i>	
D.	<i>ἱεφ</i>			<i>ἱεφν</i>		<i>ἱεφς</i>	

So *νεός* 'temple'; *λεός* 'people.'

The three contracted verb-stems form their imperfects as follows:—

	$\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\tilde{\omega}$ <i>a-stem</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota\tilde{\omega}$ <i>e-stem</i>	$\delta\eta\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ <i>o-stem</i>
Sing. 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$
2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$
Dual 2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\nu$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
Plur. 1.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$
2.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$
3.	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\text{-}\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$

N.B.—In contracted verbs the endings are the same as in $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\omega$; and if the pupil forgets any form he can easily make it by coupling those endings with the verb-stem, and contracting according to the following rules:—

$\alpha + \epsilon$	} becomes $\tilde{\alpha}$	$\epsilon +$ long vowel or diphthong	is absorbed into it.
$\alpha + \eta$			
$\alpha + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes $\tilde{\eta}$	$\omicron + \epsilon$	} becomes ω
$\alpha + \eta$		$\omicron + \omicron$	
$\alpha + \omicron$	} becomes ω	$\omicron + \omega$	
$\alpha + \omega$			
$\alpha + \omicron\iota$ becomes φ		$\omicron + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes ω
$\epsilon + \epsilon$ becomes $\epsilon\iota$		$\omicron + \eta$	
$\epsilon + \omicron$ becomes $\omicron\upsilon$		$\omicron + \omicron\iota$	

In contracted forms of α -verbs the only vowels used are α and ω .

SYNTAX RULES FOR REPORTED SPEECH, 6. The accusative and infinitive may be used, generally as in Latin; but the nominative is used if the word refer to the subject of the main verb.

7. Or the finite construction may be kept, introduced by

ὅτι (or ὡς). In this case, the tense of the direct speech always must be kept, and the mood may be kept. Thus: *Direct*—εἰμί, *Indirect*—λέγω ὅτι εἰμί, λέγει ὅτι ἐστίν, ἔλεγον ὅτι εἰμί, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐστί, etc. For change of mood, see below, p. 153.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἄγω, lead	Ἀβδηρέτης, a man of Abdera	ἀδικος (<i>m. f.</i>), ἀδικον (<i>n.</i>), unjust, wicked ¹
ἁμαρτάνω, err; <i>aor.</i> ἥμαρτον	ἀδελφός, -ή, brother, sister	ἀμφοτέρος, both
γελῶ (-α-), laugh	ἀργιᾶ, sloth, idleness	ἀνδρείος, brave
δουλεύω, serve, be a slave	Γελασίνος, the Laugher	ἀργός (<i>m. f.</i>), ἀργόν (<i>n.</i>), idle, useless
ἑρωτῶ (-α-), ask	γραμματικός, pedant, student	δειλός, cowardly
καλῶ (-ε-), call	δοῦλος, slave, servant	δεινός, terrible, clever
κελεύω, bid	ἐλαιον, oil	δίκαιος, just, upright
κρίνω, judge	ἐλευθερίᾱ, freedom, generosity	ἐλείθερος, generous, free
νομίζω, think	Ἰνδός, Indian	ἐργαστικός, energetic, hard-working
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	κριτής, judge (<i>cp. critic</i>)	ἐσθλός, good, honest
πιστεύω, believe	λήκυθος, ἡ, a little flask	ὅσος <i>rel.</i> , (as much) as
χωρῶ (-ε-), hold, contain	Λυδός, Lydian	πεντακότυλος, holding 2½ pints
	μαρτύριον, evidence (<i>cp. martyr</i>)	πονηρός, knavish, bad
	οἶνος, wine	Σιδώνιος, a man of Sidon
ADVERBS AND PARTICLES, ETC.	ποιητής, poet	τοσοῦτος (<i>with</i> οὗτος), so much
γάρ, for (<i>stands second</i>)	Πέρσης, Persian	
διά (<i>acc.</i>), on account of	στρατιά, στρατός, army	NUMERALS
ὅθεν, whence	στρατιώτης, soldier	εἴκοσιν, twenty
ὅτι, that (<i>conjunction</i>)	ταμίας, steward	ἑκατόν, a hundred
οὕτως, thus	φιλοσοφία, philosophy	} <i>indeclinable</i>
πρός (<i>acc.</i>), towards, for	χρηματισμός, money-making	
		χίλιοι, a thousand
		μύριοι, ten thousand

¹ Compound adjectives have two terminations only.

READING LESSON

1. Σιδώνιος γραμματικὸς ἠρώτα τὸν διδάσκαλον·
 “ἡ πεντακότυλος λήκυθος πόσον χωρεῖ;” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν·
 “οἶνον λέγεις ἢ ἔλαιον;”

2. οἱ Ἀβδηρίται ἐκάλουν τὸν Δημόκριτον Φιλοσοφίαν. ἐγέλα δὲ αἰεὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος, ὅθεν καὶ Γελασῖνον αὐτὸν ἐκάλουν οἱ πολῖται.

3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ἀργία ἀδελφή ἐστὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ μαρτυριον ἔλεγεν ἀνδρειοτάτους καὶ ἐλευθερωτάτους Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Πέρσας, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ πρὸς χρηματισμὸν ἀργοτάτους εἶναι. Λυδοὺς δὲ ἐργαστικωτάτους, δουλεύειν δέ.

CONVERSATION

1. Questions and answers on the above at the master's discretion. The persons and numbers should be changed. Dialogues may then be formed with the words of the Vocabulary on the following Models.

2. τίς εἶ σύ; στρατιώτης εἰμί. ποῖος δὲ στρατιώτης εἶ; ἀνδρεῖός εἰμι στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, etc., each having a suitable adjective.

3. τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος; οὗτος μὲν στρατιώτης, ἐγὼ δὲ στρατηγός. τί δέ σοι ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης; ὅσα ἐγὼ κελεύω ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, and δουλεύω, ταμιεύω, etc.

4. τί ἐποίεις νῦν δὴ; ἐγέλων. διὰ τί ἐγέλας; ὅτι ἐκάλουν με Γελασῖνον. Vary persons and numbers.

5. ἄρα δουλεύεις; δουλεύω. τίμῃ δὴ δουλεύεις; τῷ δεσπότη δουλεύω. So in Imperfect, and different numbers and persons.

6. ἄρα στρατός ἐστὶν οὗτος; ἔστιν. πόσων δὲ στρατιωτῶν; δέκα στρατιωτῶν. τί λέγεις, ἄρ' οὐχ

ἡμαρτες; ἡμαρτον δὴ· καὶ γάρ ἐστι χιλίων στρατιωτῶν ὁ στρατός. εὖ λέγεις νῦν· οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνόμιζον.

So with ἑκατόν, μυρίοι, πέντε, εἴκοσιν.

7. Combine the following sentences *A* with *B* at discretion:—

A. λέγω, λέγεις, λέγει, etc. ἔλεγον, ἔλεγες, etc.

B. δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐργαστικός, δοῦλος ἦν ἐργαστικός, ὁ κριτής εὖ κρίνει, τὸ ἔλαιον ἦν καλόν, ὁ Ἰνδὸς πιστεύει τῷ Πέρσῃ, etc.

8. ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει ὅτι δεινός ἐστιν.¹ τίς λέγει τοῦτο; ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει; ὅτι δεινός ἐστι λέγει.

So: οἱ κριταὶ ὁρῶσιν ὅτι κακῶς κρίνεις σύ.

οἱ πολῖται ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀγαθὸν ἔστων τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀνδρεῖος ὁ δοῦλος.

τὸ παιδίον ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐγέλα.

9. οὗτοι οἱ νεανῖαι δέκα μὲν εἰσιν, εἰκόσι δ' ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμούς.

So with οἰκίαι—θύρας, παιδία—δούλους, κόραι—κεφαλαί, πολῖται—ἄμᾶξαι, κῶμαι—ἀγοραί.

THEME.—An army: its numbers, their servants and friends, their characters, what each does and where he lives.

VIII

THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension in Greek contains chiefly consonant stems. One class of these are stems in -οντ-, which we take first because the masculine and neuter of certain participles

¹ In revision, δεινὸς εἶναι may be substituted, and the law of nominative attraction may be explained. See Syntax Rule 6, p. 26.

belong to it. The feminine is of the first declension (type γλώττα, p. 14).

FROM εἰμί, 'I am'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ὄν, being	οὔσα	ὄν
	A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν
	G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
	D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual	N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
	G.D.	ὄντοιιν	οὔσαιιν	ὄντοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
	A.	ὄντας	οὔσᾱς	ὄντα
	G.	ὄντων	οὔσῶν	ὄντων
	D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)

Compare Lat. *amans*, *amantem*, etc.

The participles which belong to this class are :—

Pres. Part. Act. of the verbs already given.

Fut. Part. Act.

Aor. Act. (Second or Strong Aorist).

These may be declined by adding the above as endings to the stem thus :—

λύ-ων	λί-ουσα	λύ-ον
λύσ-ων	λύσ-ουσα	λύσ-ον
λαβ-ών	λαβ-ούσα	λαβ-όν (note the accent)

N.B.—The dat. plur. m. and n. of the Pres. Part. Act. has the same form as the 3rd plur. pres. indic. act. (λίουσιν).

The participles of contracted stems are :—

(α)	(ε)	(ο)
τιμῶν τιμῶσα τιμῶν τιμῶντος, etc.	ποιῶν ποιούσα ποιοῦν ποιούντος, etc.	δηλῶν δηλοῦσα δηλοῦν δηλοῦντος, etc.

The 1st (weak) or *a*-aorist participle is declined with *a* in the endings, but otherwise in the same way :—

N.	λύσ-ās	λύσ-āσα	λύσ-αν
G.	λύσ-αντος	λύσ-ᾶσης	λύσ-αντος, etc.

Nouns of the -ντ stem have sometimes a special vocative form, but are otherwise like the participles :—

Sing.	N.	λέων, lion	γίγās, giant
	V.	(λέον)	(γίγαν)
	A.	λέοντα, etc.	γίγαντα, etc.
Plur.	D.	λέουσι(ν)	γίγᾱσι(ν)

The adjective *πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν* 'all' is declined like *λύσās*.
For *μέλās* and *τάλās* see p. 85.

PRESENT AND STRONG AORIST TENSES

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι
	2. λῦ-ε	λύ-ῃς	λύ-οις
	3. λῦ-έτω	λύ-ῃ	λύ-οι
Dual 2.	λῦ-ετον	λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον
	3. λῦ-έτων	λύ-ητον	λῦ-οίτην
Plur. 1.		λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν
	2. λῦ-ετε	λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε
	3. λῦ-όντων	λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν

Compare the Latin forms *lege*, *legito*, *legite*, *legunto*.

So λαβέ¹ λαβέτω ; λάβω λάβης ; λάβοιμι λάβοις.

The First or Weak Aorist (*a*-Aorist) has endings like the present in the Subjunctive ; in the other moods it shows the characteristic vowel *a*, and the ending in 2nd sing. of the imperative is peculiar (-ον).

¹ Only five verbs have this accent : *εἰπέ*, *ἐλθέ*, *εὔρε*, *ἰδέ*, *λαβέ* ; the rest *βάλε*, etc.

FIRST AORIST

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύσ-ω	λύσ-αιμι
2.	λύσ-ον	λύσ-ης	λύσ-αις, λύσ-ειας
3.	λύσ-άτω	λύσ-η	λύσ-αι, λύσ-ειε
Dual 2.	λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αιτον
3.	λίσ-άτων	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αίτην
Plur. 1.		λύσ-ωμεν	λύσ-αιμεν
2.	λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ητε	λύσ-αιτε
3.	λύσ-άντων	λύσ-ωσι(ν)	λύσ-αιεν, λύσ-ειαν

SYNTAX RULE, 8.—The *Absolute Case* in Greek is the genitive: as ἐμοῦ λέγοντος ‘as I was speaking.’

SYNTAX RULE, 9.—*Purpose* is expressed by ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως with subjunctive; or in historic sequence, either subjunctive or optative. The optative in the latter case is less vivid; and the subjunctive is lawful.

SYNTAX RULE, 10.—The *Optative* is used:—

(1) to express a *wish* (negative μή), alone or with εἰ γάρ, εἴθε: λέγοιμι, εἰ γὰρ λέγοιμι ‘O that I might speak.’ μή γένοιτο ‘may it not be.’

(2) with εἰ to express a remote *condition* (negative μή): εἰ λέγοιμι ‘if I should say.’

(3) with ἄν to express a remote *hypothetical statement* (negative οὐ): λέγοιμι ἄν ‘I would or should say.’

SYNTAX RULE, 11.—*General Expressions* are made by adding ἄν to any relative word: as ὅς ‘who,’ ὅς ἄν ‘whoever’; so ὅταν ‘whenever,’ ἐάν ‘if ever.’

These take the subjunctive. In historic sequence they may remain unchanged; or they drop ἄν, and the verb becomes optative. Thus ἐάν λύσωμεν, εἰ λύσαιμεν.

EXERCISE.—Tenses should be formed and conjugated from the verbs already given in earlier vocabularies.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀγοράζω, buy; <i>fut.</i> -άσω	δείγμα, <i>neu.</i> , specimen (<i>for decl. see p. 43</i>)	ἐκάτερος, each of two, either (<i>Lat. uterque</i>)
ἄξιω (-ο-), ask, claim	ἐπιστολή, letter	μῶρος, foolish
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), neglect	ἐταῖρος, companion, comrade	πεντε-καί-δεκα, fifteen
ἀπ-αντῶ (-α-), meet	ἐτῶν, <i>gen. pl. of ἔτος</i> , a year (<i>n.</i>), (<i>see p. 43</i>)	τριᾶκοντα, thirty
ἀπ-έθανον, <i>aorist of</i> ἀποθνήσκω, die	θεός, god	τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν), such
ἀπο-δημῶ, am abroad	ἱατρός, physician	τυφλός, blind
ἐπ-αν-ελθών, <i>aor.</i> <i>part. of ἐπανερχομαι</i> , ἐπανήλθον, return	πλοῦτος, wealth	ADVERBS
ἦλθον, <i>aor. of ἔρχομαι</i> , come	For the prepositions see Vocabulary to No. IX. p. 37.	ἐάν, if (<i>subj.</i>)
ποιῶ (-ε-), do		ἵνα (= <i>ut</i>), in order that, <i>with subj. or opt.</i>
πωλῶ (-ε-), sell		καθάπερ, like as (= κατά + ἄ + περ)
παρα-λαμβάνω, receive, find		μᾶ, by (<i>in oaths</i>), <i>with acc.</i>
		ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)

AUGMENT IN COMPOUND VERBS.—Compound verbs augment the simple verb, and prefix the preposition, eliding its final vowel if any (except *περί*): as ἀπ-αντῶ, ἀπ-ήνηνσα: ἀπο-θνήσκω, ἀπ-έθανον; but *περι-αἰρῶ*, *περι-ήρουν*.

READING LESSON

1. Σχολαστικῶς ἐταῖρος ἀποδημῶν ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα αὐτῷ βιβλία ἀγοράσῃ. ὁ δὲ ἀμελής, καὶ ἐπανελθόντι αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσας, εἶπεν, “ἡ περὶ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιστολή, ἣν ἔγραφας, οὐκ ἦλθεν.”

2. Σχολαστικῶς τις ἀπαντήσας εἶπεν. “ὃν ἐπώλησάς

μοι δοῦλον, ἀπέθανεν.” “μὰ τοὺς θεούς,” ἔφη, “παρ’ ἐμοὶ ὅτε ἦν, οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν.”

3. Σχολαστικῶ ἀποδημοῦντι φίλος ἔλεγεν· “ἀξιῶ σε δύο δούλους ἀγοράσαι μοι, ἐκάτερον πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· “ἐὰν τοιούτους μὴ λάβω, ἀγοράσω σοι ἕνα τριάκοντα ἐτῶν.”

4. ὁ πλούτος ἡμᾶς, καθάπερ ἰατρὸς κακός, πάντας βλέποντας παραλαβὼν τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ.

5. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν λίθον ἀπ’ αὐτῆς εἰ δεῦγμα περιέφερεν.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. ποίός τις ἦν ὁ Σχολαστικός; μῶρος ἦν. τίς ἔγραψεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολήν; ἐταῖρος. ἵνα τί ποιῇ; ἵνα ἀγοράσῃ βιβλία. ἃρ’ ἠγόρασε τὰ βιβλία; οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἠμέλησεν. ἐπανελθόντος δὲ ἐταίρου τί εἶπεν; ὅτι οὐκ ἦλθεν ἡ ἐπιστολή.

2. τίς ἀπέθανεν; τί ἐποίησεν ὁ δοῦλος; τίνας δοῦλος; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός;

3. ἀποδημοῦντος αὐτοῦ τί ἤξιον ὁ φίλος; πόσους δούλους; πόσων ἐτῶν; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός; ἄρα τοῦτ’ ἤξιον; οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἄλλο τι. ἃρ’ οὐκ ἐστι ταυτόν; οὐκ ἐστι. ἄλλο μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ δύο δοῦλοι ἐκάτερος πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.

4. ποίός ἐστιν ὁ πλούτος; τί ποιεῖ; ποίους παραλαβὼν; τίνας;

IX

VERBS IN -μι

A few common verbs are conjugated in some tenses in a very different way from those we have had. The 1st sing.

ends in *-μι*. The first three given below are reduplicated in the present stem.

<i>stem στα</i>	<i>stem θε</i>
Sing. 1. ἵστημι, I place	τίθημι, I place, put
2. ἵστης	τίθης
3. ἵστησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)
Dual 2. ἵστατον	τίθετον
3. ἵστατον	τίθετον
Plur. 1. ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν
2. ἵστατε	τίθετε
3. ἵστανσι(ν)	τιθέασι(ν)
Inf. Pres. ἱστάναι	τιθέναι
Part. Pres. ἱστάς, ἱστᾶσα, ἱστάν(like λύσας)	τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν τιθέντα, τιθείσαν, τιθέν, etc.
D. Pl. ἱστᾶσι(ν), ἱστά- σαις	τιθείσι(ν), τιθείσαις

φημί, 'I say,' φῆς φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φαμέν φατέ φᾶσί(ν).

<i>stem δο</i>	<i>stem εἰ</i>
Sing. 1. δίδωμι, I give	^σ ίημι, I send
2. δίδως	^σ ίης
3. δίδωσι(ν)	^σ ίησι(ν)
Dual 2. δίδοτον	^σ ίετον
3. δίδοτον	^σ ίετον
Plur. 1. δίδομεν	^σ ίεμεν
2. δίδοτε	^σ ίετε
3. διδῶσι(ν)	^σ ιᾶσι(ν)
Inf. Pres. διδόναι	^σ ίέναι
Part. Pres. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν διδόντα, διδοῦσαν, διδόν	^σ ίείς, ^σ ιείσα, ^σ ιέν ^σ ιέντος, etc.
D. Pl. διδοῦσι(ν), διδούσαις	^σ ιείσι(ν), ^σ ιείσαις

Like *διδούς* is declined: *δδόντα*, d. pl. *δδοῦσι(ν)*. Compare *dens*, *dentem*.

Like *ιστάς* is declined: *γίγᾱς* (voc. sometimes *γίγαν*), *γίγαντα*, d. pl. *γίγᾱσιν*.

N.B.—Verbs in *-μι* add the endings directly to the stem; verbs in *-ω* interpose a vowel *ο* or *ε* called the thematic vowel:—

λύ-ο-μεν

λύ-ε-τε

Thus the former are called *Athematic Verbs*, the latter *Thematic Verbs*.

COMPOUNDS OF VERBS IN *-μι*, for reference

<i>ἀν-ίστημι</i> , raise up	<i>ἀνα-τίθημι</i> , set up,	<i>ἀπο-δίδωμι</i> , give up,
<i>δι-ίστημι</i> , separate	hang up (as	give away
<i>ἐφ-ίστημι</i> , set over	<i>offering</i>)	<i>δια-δίδωμι</i> , distri-
<i>καθ-ίστημι</i> , place,	<i>δια-τίθημι</i> , distri-	bute
set up. <i>ἐς φόβον</i>	bute, separate	<i>ἐπι-δίδωμι</i> , contri-
<i>κ.</i> , throw into fear	<i>ἐπι-τίθημι</i> , place	bute
<i>μεθ-ίστημι</i> , remove	upon	<i>μετα-δίδωμι</i> , give a
<i>προ-ίστημι</i> , set be-	<i>κατα-τίθημι</i> , lay down	share (<i>gen. of</i>
fore	<i>παρα-κατα-τίθημι</i> ,	<i>thing</i>)
	deposit	<i>παρα-δίδωμι</i> , hand
		over

VOCABULARY

VERBS		NOUNS
<i>διαφέρω</i> , differ, be superior	<i>κάπτω</i> , bite	<i>Ἀθῆναι</i> , Athens
<i>εἶναι</i> , to be (<i>infin. of</i>	<i>κελεύω</i> , bid	<i>Ἀθήναζε</i> , to Athens
<i>εἶμι</i>)	<i>οἰκῶ (-ε-)</i> , dwell	<i>Ἀθήνηθεν</i> , from A.
<i>ἐκπερῶ (-α-)</i> , cross, go over	<i>ὀνομάζω, fut. -άσω</i> , name	<i>Ἀθήνησι(ν)</i> , at A.
<i>εἰοικε(ν)</i> , it seems	<i>πεινῶ (-α-)</i> , I starve, hunger	<i>Ἀμφίων, acc. Ἄμφίονα</i> , Amphion
<i>ἐσθίω</i> , eat	<i>πλουτῶ (-ε-)</i> , am rich	<i>ἄρτος</i> , loaf
<i>εὑρίσκω</i> , find; <i>aor. εἶρον</i> : <i>part. εὐρών</i>	<i>πωλῶ (-ε-)</i> , sell	<i>αὔρα</i> , breeze
	<i>ὑγιαίνω</i> , am healthy	<i>ἐλπίς</i> , hope
	<i>χρῆζω</i> , want	<i>Ζῆθος</i> , Zethus

Θήβη, Thebes	μουσικός, musical,	ἐπί, upon (<i>gen. or</i>
θηρίον, beast	artistic	<i>dat.</i>), to (<i>gen.</i>),
Κεκροπίδης, son of	ὀξύ-πεινος, quick to	against (<i>acc.</i>)
Cecrops, Athenian	hunger (πεινά)	κατά, down (<i>acc. of</i>
κόρος, lad	ὀρθός, straight, right	<i>motion to, gen. of</i>
πέδον, ground	πρῶτος, first	<i>motion from</i>)
σκόλιον, drinking-	ῥᾶστος, easiest; <i>adv.</i>	μετά, after (<i>acc.</i>),
song, catch	ῥᾶστα	with (<i>gen.</i>),
ὑγίεια, health	τρίτος, third	amongst (<i>dat.</i>)
		παρά, along, up to,
		within (<i>acc.</i>), from
		(<i>gen.</i>), beside
		(<i>dat.</i>)
		πρό, before (<i>gen.</i>)
ADJECTIVES	PREPOSITIONS	ADVERBS
ἅγιος, holy	ἀνά, up, along (<i>acc.</i>)	ἀεί, ever
αἰσχρός, ugly, base	ἀπό, from (<i>gen.</i>)	οἷ, where (<i>rel.</i>)
ἄξιος, cheap	διά, on account of	πάλιν, back again
ἄριστος, best	(<i>acc.</i>), through	χάμαι, on the ground
δεύτερος, second	(<i>gen.</i>)	
ἐκόν, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν,	εἰς, ἐς, into, to (<i>acc.</i>)	
willing	ἐκ, ἐξ, out of (<i>gen.</i>)	
κλεινός, famous		

READING LESSON

- ὁ τὸ σκόλιον εὐρὼν ἐκείνος, ὅστις ἦν,
τὸ μὲν ὑγιαίνειν πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὅν
ὠνόμασεν ὀρθῶς, δεύτερον δ' εἶναι καλόν,
τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν, τοῦθ' ὅρᾳς, ἔχρηξέ που·
μετὰ τὴν ὑγίειαν γὰρ τὸ πλουτεῖν διαφέρει·
καλὸς δὲ πεινῶν ἐστὶν αἰσχροὺς θηρίων.
- Ζῆθον μὲν ἐλθόνθ' ἀγνὸν ἐς Θήβης πέδον
οἰκεῖν κελεύει· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιωτέρους
παλοῦσιν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ·
ὁ δ' ὀξύπεινος· τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον
κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκπερᾶν Ἀμφίονα

οὗ ῥᾶσ' αἰὲ πεινώσι Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι
κάππουτες αὔρας, ἐσθίουτες ἐλπίδας.¹

N.B.—These pieces should be learnt by heart. With the first may be read in revision the skolion referred to, p. 83 below.

CONVERSATION

1. τί εὔρεν ἐκεῖνος ; τί ὀνομάζει πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν ; τί δὲ δεύτερον, τί τρίτον ; ποῖόν τι ἐστὶ τὸ ὑγιαίνειν ; ποῖον δὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν ; ποῖός ἐστιν καλὸς πεινῶν ; etc.

2. ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ζῆθον· ἵνα τί ποιῇ ; διὰ τί ; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄρτοι ἄξιοι ; τί δ' ἄξιον Ἀθήνησιν ; ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ἀμφίονα, etc.

3. ἄρ' ἔχεις βιβλίον ; ἔχω δὴ (showing it). τί ποιεῖς ; δίδωμί σοι αὐτό. καὶ ἐγὼ λαμβάνω μὲν, δίδωμι δέ σοι πάλιν. εὖ ποιεῖς, ὦ διδάσκαλε, καὶ λαμβάνω ἐκόν. Also in plural.

4. ἄρ' ἔχεις πέτασον ; ἔχω δὴ. τί δὲ ποιεῖς ; τίθημι ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. So with ἱμάτιον, δίφρος—ἵστημι χάμαι.

These may be varied by making one describe what another does.

THEME.—The best things in the world.

X

VOICES OF THE VERB

There are three Voices—Active, Middle, and Passive. The Middle and Passive have the same endings in most tenses, but

¹ Acc. plur. of ἐλπίς (see p. 56).

different in the Future and Aorist. Otherwise the Middle and Passive are to be distinguished by sense or construction.

The Middle Voice means that an action is done for oneself. Very rarely it is used of reflexive actions (those done to oneself), as *λούομαι* 'I wash myself,' but generally the active with the reflexive pronoun is used for this.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Si. 1.	λύ-ο-μαι	ἐ-λυ-ό-μην	λύ-ε-σθαι	λυ-ό-μενος, -η, -ον
2.	λύ-η, λύ-ει	ἐ-λύ-ου		
3.	λύ-ε-ται	ἐ-λύ-ε-το		
Du. 2.	λύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-λύ-ε-σθον		
3.	λύ-ε-σθον	ἐ-λυ-έ-σθην		
Pl. 1.	λυ-ό-μεθα	ἐ-λυ-ό-μεθα		
2.	λύ-ε-σθε	ἐ-λύ-ε-σθε		
3.	λύ-ο-νται	ἐ-λύ-ο-ντο		

The First Aorist makes ἐ-λυ-σά-μην, ἐ-λύ-σω, ἐ-λύ-σατο, etc. Note the 2nd sing.

<i>α-stems</i>		<i>ε-stems</i>	
<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>
τιμῶμαι	ἐτιμώμην	ποιούμαι	ἐποιούμην
τιμᾶ	ἐτιμῶ	ποιῇ, ποιεῖ	ἐποιοῦ
τιμᾶται	ἐτιμᾶτο	ποιεῖται	ἐποιεῖτο
τιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
τιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθην
τιμώμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα	ποιούμεθα	ἐποιούμεμεθα
τιμᾶσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ποιεῖσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
τιμώνται	ἐτιμῶντο	ποιούνται	ἐποιούντο
<i>Infin.</i> τιμᾶσθαι		ποιεῖσθαι	
<i>Part.</i> τιμώμενος		ποιούμενος	

o-stems	
Present	Imperfect
δηλοῦμαι	ἐδηλουμην
δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ
δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλούσθην
δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο
Inf. δηλοῦσθαι	
Part. δηλούμενος	

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
αἶρω, raise, lift	καθ-έμι, let down	γῆ, land
ἀνα-σπῶ (-α-), pull up	καλῶ (-ε-), call, call upon	εὐχή, prayer
ἀνα-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	κατα-λείπω, leave behind	θάλαττα, sea
ἀπο-σαλεύω, ride at anchor	κυρτοῦμαι (-ο-), belly out	θόρυβος, noise
γίγνομαι, aor. ἐγενόμην, become	περι-άγω, pull round	ἰστίον, sail
δια-θέω, run about ¹	πλέω, sail ¹	ἰστός, mast
δοκῶ (-ε-), fut. δόξω, seem, think	τρέχω, θρέξω, run	κάλως, rope (see p. 91)
ἐλκω, pull, draw	χαίρω, rejoice	κεραία, yardarm
εὐφημῶ (-ε-), utter words of good omen, pray fairly (sometimes to be silent)	NOUNS	κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
	ἄγκυρα, anchor	ναύτης, sailor
	ἀναγωγή, launching	ὄρμος, anchorage
	ἄνεμος, wind (cp. Lat. <i>animus</i>)	παιᾶνισμός, chanting of the paean, or solemn song; sailors' chanty

¹ ε-verbs which are disyllables uncontracted, as πλέω, only contract those forms where two ε's come together: πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλείτον, πλείτον, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλέουσι(ν). The same is true of them when compounded: δια-θέω etc.

πλοῖον, vessel	ADVERBS	κάτω, below
πλοῦς, voyage	αἰεί, αἰί, always	νῦν, now
	ἄνω, above	ὥς, ὥσπερ, as though
ADJECTIVES	ἔτι, still, yet	ὥς, <i>prep. with acc. to,</i>
αἰσιος, prosperous,	ἤδη, already	<i>used of persons</i>
lucky	εὐθύς, straightway	ὥς, <i>exclamatory re-</i>
ὅμοιος, like	κατὰ μικρόν, little	<i>lative, how!</i>
οὐριος, favourable	by little	
σφοδρός, strong,	κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον,	
violent	about the ship	

READING LESSON

1. ἔχαιρον τὸ πρῶτον, ὁρῶν τὴν θάλατταν, ὄντος ἐν τῷ ὄρμῳ ἔτι τοῦ πλοίου. ὥς δ' ἔδοξεν οὐριος εἶναι πρὸς ἀναγωγὴν ὁ ἄνεμος, θόρυβος ἦν εὐθύς κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ναυτῶν διαθεόντων, τοῦ κυβερνήτου κελεύοντος, ἐλκομένων τῶν κάλων· ἡ κεραία περιήγετο, τὸ ἱστίον καθίετο, τὸ πλοῖον ἀπесάλευε, τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀνέσπων, ὁ ὄρμος κατελείπετο· τὴν γῆν ὁρῶμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωροῦσαν, ὥσπερ αὐτὴν πλέουσιν. παιανισμὸς ἦν καὶ εὐχή, θεοὺς δ' ἐκάλουν, εὐφημοῦντες αἰσιον τὸν πλοῦν γενέσθαι· ὁ ἄνεμος ἦρετο σφοδρότερον, τὸ ἱστίον ἐκυρτοῦτο καὶ ἔτρεχε τὸ πλοῖον ἤδη.

2. τὸ λεγόμενον τοῦτ' ἐστὶ νῦν· τᾶν¹ κάτω¹ κατὰ κάτω δ' ἄνω.

3. ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὅμοιον.

SYNTAX RULE, 12.—The adjective αὐτός is used in the following way:—

(a) Agreeing with a noun it means 'self': αὐτὸς λέγω 'I say it *myself*'; κτείνουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον αὐτόν 'they kill the man *himself*.'

(b) Reflexive in the compound ἐαυτόν, etc.: αὐτὸς παίει ἐαυτόν 'he *himself* strikes *himself*.'

(c) With article it means, 'the (self) same': ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος 'the same man.'

¹ τᾶν = τὰ ἀνα

SYNTAX RULE, 13.—Words meaning ‘like,’ or ‘the same,’ take the dative: οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκείνῳ ‘this man is the same as that.’

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. Tell the story in the present tense, and in the plural.

2. The usual question and answer, varying tense and person.

3. τί λέγεται; τὰ ἄνω κάτω εἶναι λέγεται. τί δ’ ἄλλο; τὰ κάτω ἄνω εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. ἄρα ταὐτό ἐστι τοῦτ’ ἐκείνῳ; οὐ ταὐτό, ἀλλ’ ὅμοιον.

4. τίς ἄγει; τίς δ’ ἄγεται; ποῖ δ’ ἄγεται ὁ ὅμοιος; πότε δέ;

THEME.—The ship setting sail.

XI

PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύ-ωμαι	λύ-οίμην
2.	λύ-ου	λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιο
3.	λύ-έσθω	λύ-ῃται	λύ-οιτο
Dual 2.	λύ-εσθον	λύ-ησθον	λύ-οισθον
3.	λύ-έσθων	λύ-ησθον	λύ-οίσθην
Plur. 1.		λύ-ώμεθα	λύ-οίμεθα
2.	λύ-εσθε	λύ-ησθε	λύ-οισθε
3.	λύ-έσθων	λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο

The strong (second) aorist middle is conjugated in the same way:—

γενοῦ γένωμαι γενοίμην γενέσθαι γενόμενος

Note accents in γενοῦ and γενέσθαι.

WEAK (FIRST) AORIST MIDDLE

a-Aorist

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμην		λῦσ-ωμαι
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ω	λῦσ-αι	λῦσ-ῃ, etc.
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-ατο	λῦσ-άσθω	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθον	λῦσ-ασθον	<i>Optative</i>
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-άσθην	λῦσ-άσθων	λῦσ-αίμην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῦσ-άμεθα		λῦσ-αιο, etc.
2.	ἐ-λῦσ-ασθε	λῦσ-ασθε	
3.	ἐ-λῦσ-αντο	λῦσ-άσθων	
	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	
	λῦσασθαι	λῦσάμενος	

NEUTER NOUNS IN -μα

stem -ματ-

Sing. N.V.A.	σῶμα, body	Dual	σώματε	Plur.	σώματα
G.	σώματος				σωμάτων
D.	σώματι		σώματιον		σώμασι(ν)

These are very common; many of them are the abstract nouns from verb stems, as *πράγμα* from *πράττω*.

NEUTER NOUNS IN -ος

stem -εσ-

Sing. N.V.A.	γένος, family, stock, race, kind
G.	γένους
D.	γένει
Dual N.V.A.	γένει
G.D.	γενοῖν
Plur. N.V.A.	γένη
G.	γενῶν
D.	γένεσι(ν)

Adjectives compounded with εσ-stems are thus declined :—

		stem εὐγενέσ-	
		<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής, noble	εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές
	G.		εὐγενοῦς
	D.		εὐγενεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.		εὐγενεῖ
	G.D.		εὐγενοῖν
Plur.	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	G.		εὐγενῶν
	D.		εὐγενέσιν(ν)

These cases all end like γένος except N.V.A. sing., N. plur. masc. The accents differ.

Comparison :—

εὐγενέσ-τερος εὐγενέσ-τατος

Proper names compounded with these stems are thus declined :—

N.	Σωκράτης
V.	Σώκρατες (note accent)
A.	Σωκράτη (or Σωκράτην)
G.	Σωκράτους
D.	Σωκράτει

A common word *τριήρης*, 'trireme,' follows the same type (voc. *τριήρες* or *τριήρης*).

SYNTAX RULE, 14.—Besides the constructions given in Rule 9 (p. 32), purpose may also be expressed by *ὥς* with the Future Participle (as *ἔλεγεν ὥς βλάψων* 'he spoke with a view to hurt'); or sometimes by *ὥστε* with Infinitive.

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, be ripe	πατώ (-ε-), tread	ποτόν, drink
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), disregard	πλέκω, weave	πρόβατον, sheep
ἀπο-τείνω, stretch, extend	τρυνῶ (-α-), pluck fruit, take the vintage	σπάργαλα, τά, swad- dling-clothes
ἀπο-τρυνῶ, <i>see</i> τρυνῶ	φέρω, carry, bear	σταφυλή, cluster, bunch, grapes
ἀπο-φέρω, carry off, take away		τομή, cutting
βαστάζω, lift, carry	NOUNS	τροφή, food
γενόμενος, <i>aor. part.</i>	ἀγρός, field, country (cp. <i>ager</i>)	τρυγητος, vintage
of γίγνομαι, γενή- σομαι, ἐγενόμην, become	αἴξ, αἰγός, goat	φάος, τό, light
ἐγ χέω, pour in	ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine	ὠφέλεια, help
ἐκ-καθαίρω, cleanse	ἄρριχος, basket	ADJECTIVES
ἐμ-βάλλω, put in	γλεύκος, τό, must, new wine	ἀλλήλους (<i>pl.</i>), ἀλλήλω (<i>du.</i>), each other
ἐπ-είγω, push on, press	δρεπάνη, sickle	ἔνοινος, containing wine
ἐπι-σκευάζω, prepare	κιττός, ivy	ξηρός, dry
ἔρπω, creep, go	κλήμα, τό, tendril, branch	μετέωρος, high, up- lifted, raised
ἐφ-ίκοιτο, <i>aor. opt.</i>	Λέσβος, ἡ, Lesbos	παλαιός, old
of ἐφικνούμαι, ἐφ- ίζομαι, ἐφικόμην, reach	ληνός, ἡ, wine-vat, treading-vat	ταπεινός, low
θλίβω, crush	λίθος, stone	
μέλει, <i>impers. with</i>	λύγος, ἡ, <i>agnus</i> castus, withy	ADVERBS, ETC.
<i>dat. pers. and gen.</i>	οἶνος, wine (cp. <i>vinum</i>)	ἄρτι, just, lately
of <i>thing</i> , care for	ὁπώρα, autumn, fruit	ἤδη, already
μετα-δίδωμι, share	πίθος, wine-jar	ἵνα, in order that
παρα-σκευάζω, pre- pare		νύκτωρ, by night

READING LESSON

Vintage

1. Form the Imperative Subjunctive and Optative Middle of verbs in the Vocabulary.

2. ἤδη δ' ὁπώρας ἀκμαζούσης καὶ ἐπείγοντος τοῦ
 τρυγητοῦ, πᾶς ἦν κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς ἐν ἔργῳ· ὁ μὲν
 ληνοὺς ἐπεσκεύαζεν· ὁ δὲ πίθους ἐξεκάθαιρεν· ὁ δὲ
 ἀρρίχους ἔπλεκεν· ἔμελλέ τιμι δρεπάνης μικρᾶς ἐς
 σταφυλῶν τομήν, καὶ ἐτέρῳ λίθου ἵνα θλίψαι τὰ
 ἔνοινα τῶν σταφυλῶν, καὶ ἄλλῳ λύγου ξηρᾶς ἵνα
 ὑπὸ φάους νύκτωρ τὸ γλεῦκος φέροιτο. ἀμελήσαντες
 οὖν καὶ ὁ Δάφνις καὶ ἡ Χλόη τῶν προβάτων καὶ
 τῶν αἰγῶν, ὠφέλειαν ἀλλήλοις μεταδίδοασιν. ὁ μὲν
 ἐβάσταζεν ἐν ἀρρίχοις σταφυλᾶς, καὶ ἐπάτει ταῖς
 ληνοῖς ἐμβαλὼν, καὶ εἰς τοὺς πίθους ἔφερε τὸν οἶνον.
 ἡ δὲ τροφήν παρεσκεύαζε τοῖς τρυγῶσι, καὶ ἐνέχει
 ποτὸν αὐτοῖς πρεσβύτερον οἶνον, καὶ τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰς
 ταπεινοτέρας ἀπετρύγα. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον
 ἄμπελος ταπεινὴ, οὐ μετέωρος, καὶ κάτω τὰ κλήματα
 ἀποτείνει, ἔρπουσα ὥσπερ κιττός· καὶ παιδίον ἂν
 ἐφίκοιτο σταφυλῆς ἄρτι ἐκ σπαργάνων γενόμενον.

Conversation Lesson on the above as usual, using active and passive constructions.

· XII

FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Sing. 1.	λύ-σομαι	λυ-θήσομαι
2.	λύ-ση, λῑσει	λυ-θήση, -ει
3.	λύ-σεται	λυ-θήσεται
Dual 2.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
3.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
Plur. 1.	λύ-σομεθα	λυ-θήσομεθα
2.	λύ-σεσθε	λυ-θήσεσθε
3.	λύ-σονται	λυ-θήσονται

Optative, Infinitive, and Participle [but no Subj.] are formed in the same way as in the present :—

λυσοίμην	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
λυθησοίμην	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος

SYNTAX RULE, 15.—The fut. opt. is never used except in Oblique to represent the Fut. Indic. of Recta in Historic Sequence. Thus : λύσω ;—ἐλεγεν ὅτι λύσοι.

VOWEL STEMS IN *ι* AND *υ*

	ή πόλις <i>stem</i> πολι-	ὁ πῆχυς <i>stem</i> πηχυ-	ὁ ἰχθύς <i>stem</i> ἰχθῦ- ¹
Sing.	N. πόλις, city	πῆχυς, forearm,	ἰχθύς, fish
	V. πόλι	πῆχυ cubit	ἰχθύ
	A. πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
	G. πόλεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
	D. πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Du. N.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύε
	G.D. πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ἰχθούοιν
Plur.	N.V. πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύες
	A. πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύας, ἰχθύς
	G. πόλεων	πήχεων	ἰχθύων
	D. πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

ἰχθύς is the commoner type of *v*-stem.

SO NEUTER

Sing. ἄστυ, ἄστεως, 'city,' etc.	δάκρυ, δάκρυος, 'tear'
Plur. ἄστη	δάκρυα

SYNTAX RULE, 16.—Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative ; point of time or space by the dative.

SYNTAX RULE, 17.—Acts or states which extend from the past into the present are expressed by the present tense : as

¹ ἰχθύς has ῥ in disyllabic cases, ῡ in others.

δέκα ἔτη νοσῶ 'I have been ill for ten years.' So in Latin : *decem annos laboro.*

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀν-έρομαι, ask	ἄβουλιά, foolishness	ἐλεύθερος, free
ἀνοηταίνω, be senseless, foolish	ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy	ἕτερος, one or other of two
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, become	γυνή, γυναῖκός, woman (<i>irreg. noun. See p. 57</i>)	θεωρικός, connected with a θεωρία or public show
δια-φθείρω, <i>perf.</i> διέ-φθορα, destroy	δημοκρατία, democracy	παντοδαπός, from all sources, of all kinds
δρῶ (-α-), do	ἐλευθέρια, τά, a sacrifice in thanksgiving for freedom	συν-άπᾱς, all together (σύν + ἅπας, a strong form of πᾱς)
θύω, sacrifice	κύκλος, circle	
νομίζω, think	ξένος, stranger, guest	ADVERBS
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	Ὀλυμπία, Olympia	αὐτίκα, at once, for 'example
κατ-έχω, restrain	ὄνομα, τό, name	εἰῆν, well then, so be it (<i>note the aspiration</i>)
ξενίζω, entertain (<i>as guest</i>) from ξένος	πόλις, city	ἐκεῖ, there
πυνθάνομαι, πύθομαι, ἐπυθόμην, ask, learn	σκηνή, stage	ἐνθάδε, here
σύν-ειμι, be with	φóρος, tribute	ἐνταῦθα, here
ταράττω, confuse, disturb	χρόνος, time	ἐπειτα, then, next after
ὑπο-κρύνω, object, interrupt, break in	χωρίον, place	ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)
		σχεδόν, almost
		τάχα, perhaps

READING LESSON

1. ἐγὼ δ' ὄνομα τὸ μὲν¹ καθ' ἑκάστην αὐτίκα
λέξω, συνάπασαι δ' εἰς παντοδαπαὶ πόλεις,
αἱ νῦν ἀνοηταίνουσι πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.

¹ The neuter article may be prefixed to any adverbial phrase, making the whole adverbial.

τὸ καθ' ἑκάστην is contrasted with συνάπασαι by the particles μὲν and δέ. It is an adverbial phrase, meaning 'one by one,' the same as καθ' ἑκάστην.

τάχ' ἄν τις ὑποκρούσειεν ὅτι ποτ' ἐνθάδε
 νῦν εἰσι κἀνέροιτο· παρ' ἐμοῦ πεύσεται.¹
 τὸ χωρίον μὲν γὰρ τόδ' ἐστὶ πᾶν κύκλῳ
 Ὀλυμπία, τῇδε² δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκεῖ
 σκηνὴν ὄραν θεωρικὴν νομίζετε.
 εἶεν. τί οὖν ἐνταῦθα δρῶσιν αἱ πόλεις;
 ἔλευθέρῳ ἀφίκοντο θύσουσαί ποτε,
 ὅτε τῶν φόρων ἐγένοντ'³ ἐλεύθεραι σχεδόν.
 κἄπειτ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας διέφθορεν⁴
 αὐτὰς ξενίζουσ' ἡμέραν ἕξ ἡμέρας
 Ἀβουλία κατέχουσα πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.
 γυναικεῖ⁵ δ' αὐτὰς δύο ταραττετόν τινα
 αἰεὶ συννοῦσαι· Δημοκρατία θατέρᾳ⁶
 ὄνομ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' Ἀριστοκρατία θατέρᾳ.

EXERCISE

I. Conjugate the Moods of the Future Middle and Passive of ταραττω, ὑποκρούω; and of the Fut. Middle of πυνθάνομαι, γίγνομαι, θύω.

(Other verbs may be chosen from the earlier vocabularies.)

2. τίς πεύσεται; ἐγὼ πεύσομαι. τί δὲ πεύσῃ;
 πεύσομαι ὅτι ποτ' εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε αἱ πόλεις. ποῦ δὲ
 εἰσίν; ἐνταῦθα ἐν κύκλῳ εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. τί δὲ
 χωρίον ἐστίν; Ὀλυμπίαν εἶναι νόμιζε δῆ. τί δρῶσιν
 ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ; . . . διὰ τί θύσουσιν; . . . τίς ξενίζει
 αὐτάς; τίς ταραττεῖ; . . . τί δρᾷ ἡ Ἀβουλία; etc.

¹ Fut. of πυνθάνομαι.

² -ι may be added for emphasis to all forms of the demonstrative pronouns, eliding a final -ε: ὅδε + ι = ὅδι.

³ Aor. of γίγνομαι. ⁴ Perfect of διαφθείρω. ⁵ Dual of γυνή (see p. 57).

⁶ Any form of the article which ends in a vowel may contract with the ε- of ἕτερος, the compound being aspirated: ὁ ἕτερος = ἁτερος, ἡ ἑτέρα = ἁτέρα, τὸ ἕτερον = θάτερον. Forms with consonant ending of course cannot contract (τὴν ἑτέραν for example).

XIII

εἰμί, 'I am'

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		ᾧ	εἶην
2.	ἴσθι	ῆς	εἶης
3.	ἔστω	ῆ	εἶη
Dual 2.	ἔστων	ῆτον	εἶτον
3.	ἔστων	ῆτον	εἶτην
Plur. 1.		ᾧμεν	εἶμεν
2.	ἔστε	ῆτε	εἶτε
3.	ἔστων	ᾧσι(ν)	εἶεν

AORIST PASSIVE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ν		λυ-θῶ	λυ-θείην
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ς	λύ-θη-τι ¹	λυ-θῇ-ς	λυ-θείης
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θή-τω	λυ-θῇ	λυ-θείη
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τον	λύ-θη-τον	λυ-θῇ-τον	λυ-θείτον
3.	ἐ-λυ-θή-την	λυ-θή-των	λυ-θῇ-τον	λυ-θείτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-μεν		λυ-θῶ-μεν	λυ-θείμεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τε	λύ-θη-τε	λυ-θῇ-τε	λυ-θείτε
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν	λυ-θέ-ντων	λυ-θῶ-σι(ν)	λυ-θείεν

Infinitive

λυ-θῆ-ναι

Participle

λυ-θείς, -είσα, -έν

N.B.—The endings of the Aorist Passive are not like the passive endings of the present stem. The endings of the

¹ The original ending was -θι, as in βῆθι, γνῶθι; but it became -τι by dissimilation, to avoid the double aspirate -θη-θι.

Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the whole forms of the Subjunctive and Optative of the verb *to be*, with *θ* prefixed, and may be easily remembered by them.

N.B.—Contracted stems lengthen the stem-character (making η, η, ω):—

ἐ-τιμή-θην ἐ-ποιή-θην ἐ-δουλώ-θην

The strong aorist forms drop the *θ* of the ending, but are otherwise the same: as from κόπτω—ἐ-κόπ-ην, κόπ-ηθι, κοπ-ῶ, κοπ-εῖην, κοπ-ῆναι, κοπ-εῖς.

Exactly similar are a number of active strong aorists of which an example or two may be given:—

βαίνω: ἔ-βη-ν, βῆ-θι, βῶ, βαῖην, βῆ-ναι, βάς βᾶσα βάν (with *α* for *ε* all through);

γιννώσκω: ἔ-γνω-ν, γνῶ-θι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶ-ναι, γνοῖς γνοῖσα γνόν (with *ο* for *ε* all through);

διδράσκω (defective): ἔ-δρᾶ-ν, δρῶ, δραίην (with *α*);

φύω (defective): ἔ-φῦ-ν, φύω.

SYNTAX RULE, 18.—Compound negatives following a simple negative strengthen it, as:—οὐχ ὁρᾷ οὐδεὶς οὐδεπώποτε ‘no one ever sees at all.’ (The simple negative must be separated from the rest.) If the order be reversed, two negatives cancel, as:—οὐδεὶς οὐχ ὁρᾷ ‘no one fails to see.’

SYNTAX RULE, 19.—Verbs implying knowledge or perception take a participle in the predicate instead of an infinitive: οἶδα ὦν ‘I know that I am,’ οἶδά σ’ ὄντα ‘I know that you are.’ Such are: αἰσθάνομαι ‘perceive,’ ἀκούω ‘hear,’ εὑρίσκω ‘find,’ μανθάνω ‘learn,’ μέμνημαι ‘remember,’ οἶδα ‘know,’ ὁρῶ ‘see.’

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, ἀπ-έθανον, die	μαί, recognise, learn to know	be able (<i>conjugated</i> δύνῃ, δύναται, etc., like τίθεμαι, but with the root -α all through)
βούλομαι, wish	δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, (δός, δῶ, δοίην, δοῦναι, δούς), give	
γιννώσκω, γνῶσο-	δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι,	

ἐπιτιμῶ (-α-), blame	συν-τάττομαι, bar-	συμφορά, misfortune
εὕρισκω, εὕρησσω, find	gain, make a com-	σχολαστικός, pedant,
θεραπεύω, tend, at-	pact	student
tend	ὑγιαίνω, be well	τρυφή, luxury
κατα-λείπω, leave	φωνῶ, speak	φθόνος, hate, envy
(λείψω, ἔλιπον, <i>pass.</i> ἔλειπην or ἔλειφθην)		
λαλῶ (-ε-), talk, chatter	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
νοσῶ (-ε-), be ill	ἐνόχλησις, annoy-	μύριοι, ten thousand
πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, suffer, ex-	ance	μυρίοι, countless
perience	ἐπήρεια, insult	οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none (οὐδέ + εἷς)
πείθω, πείσω, ἐπιθον, persuade	ἰατρός, physician	
πίνω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, drink	ἱερεῖον, victim	ADVERBS, ETC.
πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich	καιρός, right time, nick of time	ἔπειτα, then
προσ-αγορεύω, address	λίθος, stone	εὐθύς, straightway
σιτῶ (-ε-), feed	μισθός, pay, reward	μά, <i>particle used in oaths</i> , by (<i>acc.</i>)
συν-παθῶ (-ε-), feel with, sympathise	μῖσος, τό, hate, hateful thing	οὐδέποτε, never
	Νιόβη, Niobe	ὅταν = ὅτε + ἄν
	οὐσία, property	ὑπό (<i>gen.</i>), by, by reason of
	πράγμα, τό, thing; <i>in pl. sometimes</i>	
	trouble	

READING EXERCISE

1. αἰὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφοράς πολλὰς ἔχει, φθόνον τ' ἐπήρειάν τε καὶ μῖσος πολὺ, πράγματα δὲ πολλὰ κἀνοχλήσεις μυρίας· ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς εὐρέθη θανάτων,¹ ἄλλοις καταλείψας εἰς τρυφὴν τὴν οὐσίαν.
2. λίθον γενέσθαι τὴν Νιόβην, μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐπίεσθην, οὐδὲ νῦν πεισθήσομαι ὥς τοῦτ' ἐγένετ' ἄνθρωπος· ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν κακῶν οὐδὲν λαλῆσαι δυναμένη πρὸς οὐδένα, προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ μὴ φωνεῖν, λίθος.

¹ Aor. of θνήσκω. See Syntax Rule, 19.

3. στρατιῶτα, κοῦκ ἄνθρωπε, καὶ σιτούμενε
ὥσπερ ἱερεῖον, ἔν' ὅταν ἦ καιρὸς, τυθῆς.¹
4. ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν·
καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθῶν.
5. Σχολαστικὸς νοσῶν συνετάξατο τῷ ἱατρῷ, εἰ
θεραπευθεῖη, μισθὸν δώσειν.² ὥς οὖν οἶνον πίνουντι
αὐτῷ ἐπέτιμα ἡ γυνή, “βούλει δὲ σύ,” ἔφη, “ὑγιαίνοντα
με τῷ ἱατρῷ δοῦναι³ τὸν μισθόν”;

EXERCISE

1. Conjugate the tenses of the Aorist and Future Passive from ἐπιτιμῶ, θεραπεύω, πείθω, πλουτῶ, σιτῶ, τάττω, φωνῶ.

2. Conversation upon the reading lesson, e.g. τι ἔχει τὸ πλουτεῖν; τί γίνεται θανάτος τοῦ πλουσίου; τί τι καταλείψει τὴν οὐσίαν; πρὸς τί; τί συνετάξατο ὁ Σχολαστικός; . . . ποῖός τις ἐστὶν ὁ στρατιώτης;

XIV

PERFECT TENSE: REDUPLICATION

Reduplication has three forms:—

(1) If the stems begin with a consonant (except *p*), followed by a vowel or by *λ, μ, ν, ρ* (liquids and nasals), prefix the first consonant with *ε*, adding the proper endings.

λύ-ω	λέ-λυ-κα
θραύ-ω	τέ-θραυ-κα

N.B.—Aspirates (*χ, θ, φ*) are reduplicated by their unvoiced sibilants, *κ, τ, π*.

¹ Aor. Pass. of *θύω*, ἐτύθην for ἐθύθην to avoid the double aspirate.

² Fut. Infin. of *δίδωμι*.

³ Aor. Infin. of *δίδωμι*.

(2) If the stem begins with two or more consonants (except as above), or with a double consonant (ξ , ξ , ψ), or with ρ , prefix ϵ - (doubling the ρ).

$\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}-\omega$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\pi\tau\alpha\iota-\kappa\alpha$
$\psi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu-\omega$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\psi\rho\alpha\nu-\kappa\alpha$
$\rho\acute{\iota}\pi-\tau\omega$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$

(3) If the stem begins with a vowel, augment as for the imperfect:—

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda-\lambda\omega$	$\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda-\kappa\alpha$
---	--

ACTIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\lambda}\upsilon\kappa\omega, -\kappa\eta\varsigma, \text{etc.}$
Sing 1. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\alpha$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\eta$	OPTATIVE
2. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\alpha-\varsigma$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\eta-\varsigma$	
3. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota(\nu)$	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\lambda}\upsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\iota, -\omicron\iota\varsigma, \text{etc.}$
Dual 2. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\tau\omicron\nu$	INFINITIVE
3. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\upsilon-\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}-\tau\eta\nu$	$\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$
Plur. 1. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\mu\epsilon\nu$	PARTICIPLE
2. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha-\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon\iota-\tau\epsilon$	
3. $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon^{\prime}-\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\kappa\epsilon-\sigma\alpha\nu$ $- \kappa\epsilon\iota-\sigma\alpha\nu$	

Contracted verbs lengthen the stem-character as for future and aorist (α -stems and ϵ -stems have η , \omicron -stems ω):—

$\tau\epsilon-\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\eta-\kappa\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon-\pi\acute{o}\iota\eta-\kappa\alpha$	$\delta\epsilon-\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\lambda\omega-\kappa\alpha$
--	--	--

There are two Perfects, as two Aorists: one, called the Strong or Second Perfect, being formed straight from the Strong Root. Very few verbs have both, and when they do, the two usually differ in meaning: the strong perfect being intransitive.

Example:—

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}-\gamma\omicron\nu-\alpha,$	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma, \text{etc.}$	$\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$
--	--	---	---

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

<i>stem</i>		<i>λελυκοτ</i>	<i>λελυκνυα</i>	<i>λελυκοτ</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότι
Dual	N.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
	G.D.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυῖαιιν	λελυκότοιιν
Plur.	N.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

The principal parts of a Verb are : Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect—λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλελυκα.

The paradigm of a given tense consists of the first form of each mood in the conjugate scheme, as : ἔλυσα λύσον λύσω λύσαιμι λύσαι λύσας. These are also called Cognate Forms.

EXERCISE

Form and conjugate the Perfect from :—

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	παιδεύω, instruct
κελεύω, bid	πιστεύω, believe	ἱκετεύω, beseech
κλῆω, shut	κωλύω, hinder	στεφανῶ (-ο-), crown
θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant	στερῶ (-ε-), deprive

STEMS IN -ν: THIRD DECLENSION

Some of these stems have a long vowel throughout, some a short vowel.

		stem ελλην	stem λιμεν
Sing.	N.V.	"Ελλην, Greek	ο λιμήν, harbour
	A.	"Ελληνα	λιμένα
	G.	"Ελληνος	λιμένος
	D.	"Ελληνι	λιμένι
Dual	N.V.A.	"Ελληνε	λιμένε
	G.D.	"Ελλήνοιν	λιμένοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	"Ελληνες	λιμένες
	A.	"Ελληνας	λιμένας
	G.	"Ελλήνων	λιμένων
	D.	"Ελλησι(ν)	λιμέσι(ν)

So δελφίς 'dolphin,' δελφίνος, d. pl. δελφίσι(ν).

Similarly these stems in -ων- and -ον- :—

λειμών 'meadow,' λειμῶνος, λειμῶσι(ν).
 γειτών 'neighbour,' γειτόνος, γειτόσι(ν).

OTHER STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The declension of other stems is similar; the genitive case will show whether the vowel be long or short. Thus :—

ὁ θήρ 'beast,' θηρός, θηρσί(ν)—(ρ-stem).

ὁ ῥήτωρ 'orator,' ῥήτορος, ῥήτορσι(ν)—(ρ-stem).

ὁ ἅλς 'salt,' ἁλός, ἁλσί(ν)—(the only λ-stem).

ὁ, ἡ αἶξ 'goat,' αἰγός, αἰγί(ν)—(guttural stem).

ὁ γύψ 'vulture,' γυπός, γυψί(ν)—(labial stem).

ὁ, ἡ φυγάς 'fugitive,' φυγάδος, φυγάσι(ν)—(dental stem).

ὁ θής 'serf,' θητός, θησί(ν)—(dental stem). Like this are

declined all the abstract nouns in -της formed from adjectives: as ἡ χρηστότης 'honesty,' χρηστότητος.

IRREGULAR NOUNS (THIRD DECLENSION)

N.	Ζεύς, cp. Iūp-piter (for <i>Iovs</i> -)
V.	Ζεῦ
A.	Δία
G.	Διός
D.	Διί

	ἡ ναῦς, 'ship'	ἡ γράϋς, 'old woman'	ἡ γυνή, 'woman'
	<i>stem ναυ</i>	<i>stem γραυ</i>	<i>stem γυναικ</i>
Sing. N.	ναῦς	γράϋς	γυνή
V.	ναῦ	γράϋ	γύναι
A.	ναῦν	γραῦν	γυναῖκα
G.	νεώς	γρᾱός	γυναικός
D.	νηί	γρᾱί	γυναικί
Du. N.V.A.	νῆε	γρᾱε	γυναῖκε
G.D.	νεοῖν	γρᾱοῖν	γυναικοῖν
Plur. N.V.	νῆες	γρᾱες	γυναῖκες
A.	ναῦς	γράϋς	γυναῖκας
G.	νεῶν	γρᾱῶν	γυναικῶν
D.	ναυσί(ν)	γραυσί(ν)	γυναιξί(ν)

βοῦς, 'ox,' 'cow

stem βου

Sing. N.	βοῦς	Dual	Plur. Βόες
V.	βοῦ		βόες
A.	βοῦν		βοῦς
G.	βοός		βοῶν
D.	βοί	βοοῖν	βουσί(ν)

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—In monosyllables of the third declension, the final is accented in gen. and dat. cases.

SYNTAX RULE, 20.—*The Gnostic Aorist*. The aorist tense is used to express habit or general rule.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἄδω (ἀείδω), ᾄσω,
 ᾄσα, sing, crow
 ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι,
 ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα,
 hear
 ἀνα-φέρω, uplift
 ἄρῳ (-ο-), ἄρῳσα,
 ἤροσα, plough
 βοῶ (-α-), βοήσω,
 ἐβόησα, cry out
 δέχομαι, δέξομαι,
 ἐδεξάμην, receive
 δοκῶ (-ε-), δόξω,
 ἔδοξα, δεδόκηκα,
 think, seem (δοκεῖ,
impers. it seems
 good)
 δός, 2nd sing. *imperat. aor. act.*
 δίδωμι
 δρῶ (-α-), δράσω,
 ἔδρασα, δέδρακα,
 do
 εἴωθα (*perf. with
 pres. meaning*),
 be wont or used
 ἐκ-πίπτω, *aor.* ἐξ-έ-
 πεσον, fall out,
 be cast or sent
 ashore
 ἐπείγω, urge (*impf.*
 ἤπειγον); ἐπέι-
 γομαι, hasten
 ἐρέτω, row
 ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφα-
 γον, ἐδήδοκα, eat
 ἡττῶ (-α-), ἤσω,
etc., overcome

κατ-ορύττω, -ορύξω,
etc., dig down,
 bury, plant
 κλῶ (-α-), κλάσω,
 ἔκλασα, pluck,
 break off
 λαμβάνω, λήψομαι,
 ἔλαβον, εἴληφα,
 take
 λικμῶ (-α-), winnow
 νέμω, tend (*catile, etc.*)
 οἶδα (οἶσθα, οἶδε),
 know
 ὀρῶ (-α-), ὀψομαι,
 εἶδον, ἐόρακα,
 ὤφθην, see
 πλέω, πλείσομαι,
 ἔπλευσα, πέ-
 πλευκα, sail
 συρίζω, whistle, play
 on pipes
 τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα,
 τέτροφα, feed, rear
 ὑπερ-βάλλω, surpass
 ὑπόκειμαι, lie beneath
 φθέγγομαι, φθέγ-
 ξομαι, utter a
 voice or sound

NOUNS

ἀγέλη, herd
 αἰθρία, fine weather
 αἶξ, αἰγός, goat
 ἀλεκτρύων, -ονος,
 cock, fowl
 ἀμέλεια, careles-
 ness, disregard
 ἄνεμος, wind
 ᾠσμα, song, chanty

αὐλῶν, ὄρ a hollow
 βοῖδιον, ox, cow,
dimin. of βοῦς
 βουκόλος, herdsman
 γαλήνη, calm
 γείτων, -ονος (ὅ, ἡ),
 neighbour
 γυνή, γυναικός,
 woman
 δραχμή, drachma
 δῶρον, gift
 ζεύγος, τό, pair
 ἤχη, sound
 καιρός, right time
 κάματος, toil
 κελευστής, coxswain,
 boatswain
 κώπη, oar
 μάρτυς, μάρτυρος,
 witness (cp.
martyr)
 μιμητής, imitator
 ναύτης, sailor
 ὄργανον, instrument
 πέδιον, plain
 πρόβατον, sheep
 σίτος, corn
 τράγος, he-goat
 φυτόν, plant
 χορός, body of
 dancers or singers
 ᾠδή, song

ADVERBS

ἐρρωμένως, strongly
 ἐν ᾧ (χρόνῳ), while
 ἰδίᾳ, separately
 ὁμοφώνως, in har-
 mony

ADJECTIVES	ναυτικός, <i>adj. of</i>	τοσοῦτος, <i>τοσαύτη</i> ,
ἄμεμπτος, -ον, blameless	ναύτης	τοσοῦτο(ν), so
διπλάσιος, double	νέος, young, fresh	great, (so many)
κοῖλος, hollow	οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able	τρισχίλιοι, 3000
λοιπός, left, remaining	(<i>with infin.</i>) πεντήκοντα, fifty	(<i>tris</i> , 'thrice')
	σαφής, clear	φαῦλος, miserable, contemptible

READING LESSON

Sailors' Chanties

Ἐσθιόντων δ' αὐτῶν ναὺς ὥφθη¹ παραπλέουσα.
 ἄνεμος μὲν οὐκ ἦν, γαλήνη δ' ἦν καὶ ἐρέττειν ἐδόκει.
 καὶ ἤρεττον ἐρρωμένως· ἠπείγοντο γάρ. οἶον οὖν
 εἰώθασιν ναῦται δρᾶν ἐς καμάτων ἀμέλειαν, τοῦτο
 κακεῖνοι δρῶντες τὰς κώπας ἀνέφερον. εἰς μὲν αὐτοῖς
 κελευστής ναυτικᾶς ἦδεν ᾠδὰς, οἱ δὲ λοιποί, ὥσπερ
 χορός, ὁμοφώνως κατὰ καιρὸν τῆς ἐκείνου φωνῆς
 ἐβόων. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπραττον, πολλή μὲν ἠκούετο
 βοή, σαφὴ δ' ἐξέπιπτεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ τῶν κελευστῶν
 ᾄσματα. κοῖλος γὰρ τῷ πεδίῳ αὐλῶν ὑποκείμενος,
 καὶ τὴν ἡχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥς ὄργανον δεχόμενος, πάντων
 τῶν φθεγγομένων μιμητὴν φωνὴν ἀποδίδωσιν, ἰδίᾳ μὲν
 τῶν κωπῶν τὴν ἡχὴν, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ναυτῶν.

A Proposal of Marriage

ἐμοὶ δὸς Χλόην γυναῖκα. ἐγὼ καὶ συρίζειν οἶδα
 καλῶς, καὶ κλᾶν ἄμπελον, καὶ φυτὰ κατορύττειν· οἶδα
 καὶ γῆν ἀροῦν, καὶ λικμῆσαι πρὸς ἄνεμον. ἀγέλην δ'
 ὅπως νέμω μάρτυς Χλόη· πεντήκοντ' αἰγας παραλαβὼν

¹ See ὁρῶ in Vocab.

διπλασίους πεποίηκα· ἔθρεψα καὶ τράγους μεγάλους καὶ καλούς. καὶ νέος εἰμὶ καὶ γείτων ὑμῖν ἄμεμπτος. τοσοῦτον δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβάλλων οὐδὲ δώροις ἡττηθήσομαι. ἐκεῖνοι δώσουσιν αἶγας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ζεύγος φαύλων βοϊδίων, καὶ σῖτον οὐδ' ἀλεκτρυόνας οἶόν τε θρέψαι· παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' αἶδε αἱ τρισχίλια δραχμαί.

CONVERSATION as usual on the above pieces.
 Suggestions: ποῖος ἦν ὁ οὐρανός; αἰθρία δὴ· ἅρ' ἄνεμος ἦν; τί ἐφαίνετο; πότε; πῶς ἐπορεύετο; τί ἐποιοῦν οἱ ναῦται; διὰ τί; πῶς ἤκουσεν ὁ Δάφνις; τί οἶδε βουκόλος; τί ἔχει; τί ζητεῖ; πόσους αἶγας ἔχει; τί δώσει; πρὸς τί;

The Weather

An exercise may here be made on the weather with the following materials:—

οὐρανός 'sky,' 'climate,' ἀήρ 'air,' αἰθρία 'clear weather,' νεφέλη 'cloud' (adj. νεφελώδης), ὁμίχλη 'mist,' ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστράψα 'lighten,' *subst.* ἀστραπή.

βρουτῶ (-α-), βροντήσω, ἐβρόντησα 'thunder,' *subst.* βροντή.

νίφει, νίφει, ἔνιψε(ν) 'it snows,' *subst.* νιφετός, χιών.

ῥέω, ῥέω, ῥέω 'rain,' *subst.* ῥέος.

λάμπει ἥλιος· φέγγει σελήνη.

τήμερον 'to-day,' χθές or ἐχθές 'yesterday,' αὔριον 'to-morrow.'

τῆτες 'this year,' πέρυσσι(ν) 'last year,' προπέρυσσι(ν)
 'the year before last,' ἐς νέωτα 'next year.'
 'Ago': compare τρίτον ἤδη ἔτος 'two years ago.'
 'After': μετά c. acc.

XV

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	λέ-λυ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	
2.	λέ-λυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σο
3.	λέ-λυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	λε-λύ-σθω
Dual 2.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
3.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
Plur. 1.	λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	
2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε
3.	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λε-λύ-σθων
	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>	
	λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λυ-μένος	
	(note accent)	(note accent)	

The subj. and opt., if wanted, are formed by combining the participle with the subj. and opt. of εἶμι 'to be':—

λελυμένος ὦ, λελυμένοι ὦσιν, λελυμένος εἶην, etc.

Some verbs form a future perfect from this stem: λελύσομαι
 'I shall have loosed for myself' or 'I shall have been loosed,'
 conjugated like λύσομαι.

Contracted stems have the same endings: τετίμη-μαι,
 πεποίη-μαι, δεδούλω-μαι.

THIRD DECLENSION : SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS

		ὁ πατήρ, 'father'	ὁ ἀνὴρ, 'man'
		<i>stem</i> πατερ, πατρ	<i>stem</i> ἀνερ, ανδρ
Sing.	N.	πατήρ	ἀνὴρ
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	A.	πατέρα	ἄνδρα
	G.	πατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A.	πατέρε	ἄνδρε
	G.D.	πατέροιν	ἀνδροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	πατέρες	ἄνδρες
	A.	πατέρας	ἄνδρας
	G.	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)

Like πατήρ are declined μήτηρ 'mother,' θυγατήρ 'daughter,' γαστήρ 'stomach.' These accent oxytone in the gen. and dat. singular; ἀνὴρ in all numbers like the monosyllables.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS εἶμι 'BE' AND εἶμι 'GO.' The conjugation of εἶμι 'be' has already been given, except the future:

ἔσομαι, ἔση, ἔσται, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον, ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται. Opt. ἐσείμην, ἔσειο, etc.

εἶμι is used in a future sense; for the present tense use ἔρχομαι.

		<i>Future</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing.	1.	εἶ-μι	ἦ-α	
	2.	εἶ	ἦ-ειςθα	ἦ-θι
	3.	εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει(ν)	ἦ-τω
Dual	2.	ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον
	3.	ἦ-τον	ἦ-την	ἦ-των
Plur.	1.	ἦ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	
	2.	ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε
	3.	ἦ-ᾶσι(ν)	ἦ-σαν, ἦ-εσαν	ἦ-όντων

	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sing 1.	ἴ-ω	ἴ-οιμι	ἴ-έναι
2.	ἴ-ῃς	ἴ-οις	
3.	ἴ-ῃ	ἴ-οι	<i>Participle</i>
Dual 2.	ἴ-ητον	ἴ-οιτον	ἴ-ών, ἴ-ούσα, ἴ-όν
3.	ἴ-ητον	ἴ-οίτην	
Plur. 1.	ἴ-ωμεν	ἴ-οιμεν	
2.	ἴ-ητε	ἴ-οιτε	
3.	ἴ-ωσι(ν)	ἴ-οιεν	

EXERCISE.—Form and conjugate the perfect passive tenses of:

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	πιστεύω, trust
παιδεύω, teach	κελεύω, bid	κωλύω, hinder
κλήω, shut	θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant
ἱκετεύω, pray		

SYNTAX RULE, 21 (cp. 19).—The participle, used to complete the sense with verbs of knowing and feeling, is also used with τυγχάνω ‘I chance,’ κινδυνεύω ‘I happen,’ παύω ‘I check,’ παύομαι ‘I cease,’ λανθάνω ‘I escape notice’ (*fallō*), φθάνω, ‘I anticipate,’ εὐρίσκω ‘I find’: as ἔτυχον ὦν ‘I chanced to be,’ ἔλαθεν ἰδών ‘he saw it unobserved,’ φθάνει ἐλθών ‘he comes in first,’ like οἶδα ὦν ‘I know that I am.’

SYNTAX RULE, 22.—Verbs of hindering, forbidding, and the like, generally take μή with the dependent infinitive, as: ἀπέειπον μὴ ἐλθεῖν ‘I told him not to come.’

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἄγχω, ἄγξω, throttle	ἀπο-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	ἀρπάξω, ἀρπάσσω,
ἀπ-αγορεύω, -σω,	ἄπτομαι, ἄψομαι,	ἡρπασα, seize
ἀπεῖπον, forbid	ἡψάμην, touch	ἔττω, ἔξω, ἥξα,
ἀπο-δημῶ (-ε-), be	(gen.)	rush
away or abroad	ἀριστῶ (-α-), break-	ἀφείθην, aor. pass.
	fast	of ἀφίημι

ἀφ-ειμένος, <i>perf.</i> <i>part. pass. of</i> ἀφίημι, let go	ἐν-τιθέμενος, <i>aor.</i> <i>part. mid. of</i> ἐν-τίθημι, put in	μειράκιον, boy οἰκέτης, servant οἰκουρός, keeping in- doors, guardian
ἀφ-αιρῶ (-ε-), carry off; αἱρῶ, αἱρήσω, εἶλον, ἤρηκα	κατα-βάλλω, throw down	πύργος, tower πονηρίᾱ, wickedness
βούλομαι, βουλή- σομαι, wish	κατα-λαμβάνω, find, catch	σκεῦος, τό, article, utensil
γεωργῶ (-ε-), farm	κατα-λείπω, leave	τίτθη, nurse
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γεγένη- μαι <i>or</i> γέγονα, become	καθ-ορῶ, catch sight of	τράχηλος, neck
διαιτῶμαι (-α-), dwell (<i>from</i> δίαιτα, 'daily life,' <i>cp.</i> <i>diet</i>)	παύω, check. παύ- ομαι, cease (<i>with</i> <i>part.</i>)	χείρ, ἡ, χειρός (<i>or</i> χερός), <i>dat. pl.</i> χερσί(ν), hand, arm
δια-φεύγω, flee in different directions	πίνω, drink	χωρίον, place, farm
δι-έθεσαν, <i>3rd pl.</i> <i>aor. indic. act. of</i> δια-τίθημι, treat	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell	ADJECTIVES
εἶδον, <i>aor. of</i> ὁρῶ, 'see'	τύπτω, strike	ἐλεύθερος, free
ἐκ-φέρω, ἐκ-φορῶ (-ε-), carry out	τυγχάνω, happen	εὔνους (<i>m. f.</i>), friendly
ἐπ-ευσ-έρχομαι, come in upon	NOUNS	πιστός, faithful
ἐπ-αν-ήκω, return, come back	ἀμυχή, tear, scratch	πρέσβυς, old
ἐπ-ευσ-πηδῶ (-α-), leap in upon	αὐλή, courtyard	πρῶτος, first
ἐπ-έχω, <i>aor. ἐπέσχον</i> , stop, <i>intrans.</i>	βραχίων, ὁ, upper arm	ὑπόλοιπος, left over, remaining
	γραῦς, old woman	ἱφαιμος, bloodshot, bruised
	θεράπεινα, maid- servant	PREPOSITIONS, ETC.
	θύρᾱ, door	ἐκ, ἐξ, <i>gen.</i> out of, away, from, since
	ἵππóδρομος, race- course	ἕως, until
	καρπός, wrist	οὐχ ὅπως, so far from
	κόλπος, bosom	πρός, <i>dat.</i> besides
	κῆπος, garden	σύν, <i>dat.</i> with
	κραυγή, din	ὑπό, <i>gen.</i> by (<i>agent</i>)
	κυμβίον cup	

READING LESSON

Γεωργῶ μεν πρὸς τῷ ἵπποδρομῳ, καὶ οἰκῶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐκ μειρακίου. ὁ οὖν Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐεργος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ᾗξαν. ὥς δὲ οὗτοι διαφεύγουσιν αὐτούς,

καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἀπεχώρησεν, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ καταβαλόντες τὴν θύραν τὴν εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσιν, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκά μου καὶ τὰ παῖδια, ἐξεφορήσαντο ὅσα ἔτι ὑπόλοιπά μοι ἦν σκεύη ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνή μου μετὰ τῶν παίδων ἀριστώσα ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. καὶ μετ' αὐτῆς τίτθη τις ἐμῇ γεγεννημένη πρεσβυτέρα, ἄνθρωπος εὖνους καὶ πιστή, καὶ ἀφειμένη ἐλευθέρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐμοῦ. συνώκησε δὲ ἀνδρὶ, ἐπειδὴ ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρα· ὡς δ' οὗτος ἀπέθανε, καὶ αὕτη γραῦς ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτὴν ὁ θρέψων, ἐπανήκεν αὐτὴ ὡς ἐμέ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ἐγὼ ἀπεδήμουν, τῇ γυναικὶ βουλομένη ἦν τοιαύτην οἰκουρὸν μετ' αὐτῆς με καταλιπεῖν. ἀριστώντων δ' ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ, ὡς ἐπισπηδῶσιν οὗτοι, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν αὐτάς, καὶ ἥρπαζον τὰ σκεύη, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι θεράπαιναι (ἐν τῷ πύργῳ γὰρ ἦσαν, οὐπὲρ διαιτῶνται) ὡς ἤκουσαν τῆς κραυγῆς, κλήουσιν τὸν πύργον, καὶ ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐκ εἰσῆλθον, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης οἰκίας ἐξέφερον σκεύη, ἀπαγορευούσης τῆς γυναικὸς μὴ ἅπτεσθαι αὐτῶν· οἱ δ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τίτθης τὸ κυμβίον λαβούσης, ἐξ οὗ ἔπινε, καὶ ἐνθεμένης εἰς τὸν κόλπον, ἵνα μὴ οὗτοι λάβοιεν, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν ἔνδον ὄντας αὐτούς, κατιδόντες αὐτὴν οὕτω διέθεσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι τὸ κυμβίον Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐεργος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ οὗτοςί, ὥστε ὑφαιμοὶ μὲν οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο, ἀμυχὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ εἶχεν ἀγχομένη· εἰς τοῦτο δ' ἦλθον πονηρίας, ὥστε, ἕως ἀφείλουντο τὸ κυμβίον ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου αὐτῆς, οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο ἄγχοτες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γράυν.

CONVERSATION

Questions and answers on the story. It may be then told as by the old woman, or by Theophemus, or by a servant; in the past tense also.

With this and the last exercise a THEME may be composed : Country Life in Greece.

XVI

CONSONANTAL VERB-STEMS

Hitherto we have had to do chiefly with verbs which add their endings to vowel-stems; when the stems end in a consonant there is generally an *assimilation* of the two to each other. The rule is, that Breathed and Voiced Sounds must not come together; and that an aspirate makes both these kinds like itself. Thus we have:—

λέγ-ω	λεκ-τός	ἐλέχ-θην
βλάβ-η	βλάπ-τω	ἐβλάφ-θην
ὀκ-τώ	ὀγ-δοος	ἐπ-τά
		ἐβ-δομος

Before μ :—

βλάβ-η	βέβλαμ-μαι
τύπ-τω	τέτυμ-μαι
πλέκ-ω	πέπλεγ-μαι

Dentals are dropped before κ and s :—

πιθ- :	πείθ-ω	πεί-σω	πέπει-κα
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Before other consonants they become s (by *dissimilation*):—

πιθ- :	πισ-τός	ἐπείσ-θην	πέπεισ-μαι
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Nasals are assimilated partially to labials and gutturals, wholly to liquids:—

ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐγ-καλῶ
συλ-λαμβάνω	συρ-ράπτω

Gutturals + s become ξ :—

λέγ-ω	λέξω,	πλέκ-ω	πλέξω,	βρέχ-ω	βρέξω
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Labials + s become ψ :—

βλαβ- βλάβω, τρέπ-ω τρέψω

Irregularities exist, which must be learnt as they come. Nasal and liquid stems, as those in -ξ, have special rules.

PERFECT ACTIVE.—Guttural¹ and labial stems often aspirate the stem final in the perfect. The following will show the types :—

ACTIVE

<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
πλέκ-ω	πλέξω	πέ-πλεχ-α
βλάπ-τω	βλάβω	βέ-βλαφ-α
τρίβ-ω	τρίψω	τέ-τριψ-α
πείθ-ω	πείσω	πέ-πει-κα
πράττω	πράξω	
(older πράσσω)		

PASSIVE

<i>Aorist (Weak)</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
ἐ-πλέχ-θην	πέ-πλεγ-μαι	πε-πλέχ-θαι
ἐ-βλάφ-θην	βέ-βλαμ-μαι	βε-βλάφ-θαι
ἐ-τρίψ-θην	τέ-τριμ-μαι	τε-τρίψ-θαι
ἐ-πείσ-θην	πέ-πεισ-μαι	πε-πείσ-θαι
ἐ-πράχ-θην	πέ-πραγ-μαι	πε-πράχ-θαι

Note.—The 3rd pl. perf. and pluperf. passive of consonantal stems are formed by adding εἰσί(ν) or ἦσαν to the participle. This is done because the regular form would be hard to pronounce, as: πείθ-ω, πε-πειθ-νται. In old Greek this ν is sometimes weakened to α, πεπείθαται; but this looks like a singular form, and so dropped out of use, as confusing.

¹ Verbs in (-ττω -σσω) are guttural stems.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF CONSONANT STEMS

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπλεγμαι	ἐπεπλέγμην		πεπλέχθαι
2.	πέπλεξαι	ἐπέπλεξο	πέπλεξο (note accent)	
3.	πέπλεκται	ἐπέπλεκτο	πεπλέχθω	
Du. 2.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	πέπλεχθον	
3.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπεπλέχθην	πεπλέχθων	<i>Participle</i>
Pl. 1.	πεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα		πεπλεγμένος
2.	πέπλεχθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	πέπλεχθε (note accent)	
3.	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	πεπλεγμένοι ῆσαν	πεπλέχθων	
Sg. 1.	πέπεισμαι	ἐπεπείσμην		<i>Inf.</i>
2.	πέπεισαι	ἐπέπεισο	πέπεισο	πεπείσθαι
3.	πέπεισται	ἐπέπειστο	πεπείσθω	
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον	ἐπέπεισθον	πέπεισθον	
3.	πέπεισθον	ἐπεπείσθην	πεπείσθων	<i>Part.</i>
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα		πεπεισμένος
2.	πέπεισθε	ἐπέπεισθε	πέπεισθε	
3.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	πεπεισμένοι ῆσαν	πεπείσθων	
Sg. 1.	τέτρίμμαι	ἐτετρίμμην		<i>Inf.</i>
2.	τέτριψαι	ἐτέτριψο	τέτριψο	τετρίφθαι
3.	τέτριπται	ἐτέτριπτο	τετρίφθω	
Du. 2.	τέτριφθον	ἐτέτριφθον	τέτριφθον	
3.	τέτριφθον	ἐτετρίφθην	τετρίφθων	<i>Part.</i>
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμεθα	ἐτετρίμμεθα		τετριμμένος
2.	τέτριφθε	ἐτέτριφθε	τέτριφθε	
3.	τετριμμένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	τετριμμένοι ῆσαν	τετρίφθων	

VERBS IN -μι (See page 35)

Imperfect Indicative Active

Sing.	1.	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἐ-δί-δου-ν	ἴ-στη-ν
	2.	ἐ-τί-θει-ς	ἐ-δί-δου-ς	ἴ-στη-ς
	3.	ἐ-τί-θει	ἐ-δί-δου	ἴ-στη
Dual	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἴ-στα-τον
	3.	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἴ-στά-την
Plur.	1.	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἴ-στα-μεν
	2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἴ-στα-τε
	3.	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἴ-στα-σαν

The other moods are :—

Imperative : τίθει, τιθέτω, . . . τιθέντων
 δίδου, διδότη, . . . διδόντων
 ἴστη, ἰστάτω, . . . ἰστάντων

Subjunctive : τιθῶ, τιθῆς, . . . τιθῶσι(ν)
 δίδῶ, δίδῃς, . . . δίδῶσι(ν), (ο being the
 root vowel)
 ἰσθῶ, ἰσθῆς, . . . ἰσθῶσι(ν)

Optative : τιθείην, τιθείης, . . . τιθείην
 διδοίην, διδοίης, . . . διδοίην
 ἰσταίην, ἰσταίης, . . . ἰσταίην

ἔ-ημι is like τίθ-ημι.

The Aorists of these four verbs are irregular. In τίθημι, ἔ-ημι, and δίδωμι the singular is weak, and the dual and plural strong. The singular also ends in -κα, not -σα.

Thus : ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε(ν), ἔθετον . . . ἔθεσαν
 ἔδωκα, -κας, -κε(ν), ἔδοτον . . . ἔδοσαν
 ἤκα, ἤκας, ἤκε, εἶπον . . . εἶσαν

ἵστημι has both aorists in full, but they differ in meaning :
 ἕστησα 'I placed,' ἕστην, ἕστης . . . ἕστησαν 'I stood.'

The other moods are:—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
θές, θέτω . . θέντων	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	θείς, θείσα, θέν
δός, δότω . . δόντων	δῶ	δοίην	δοῦναι	δούς, δούσα, δόν
ἔς, ἔτω . . . ἔντων	ῶ	εἶην	εἶναι	εἷς, εἷσα, ἔν
στήθι, στήτω . . .	στῶ	σταίην	στήναι	στάς, στᾶσα,
στάντων				στάν

The imperative is irregular.

NOUNS IN -εύς : THIRD DECLENSION

A large class of nouns denoting agent ends in -εύς.

stem βασιλευ, king

Sing.	N.	βασιλεύς
	V.	βασιλεῦ
	A.	βασιλέᾱ
	G.	βασιλέως
	D.	βασιλεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ
	G.D.	βασιλέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλῆς
	A.	βασιλέᾱς
	G.	βασιλέων
	D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)

EXERCISE.—Decline like this: χαλκεύς ‘smith,’
ἵππεύς ‘horseman,’ ἱερεύς ‘priest,’ γονεύς ‘parent.’

stem μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγάλη

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	μέγας, great	μεγάλη	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου, etc.	μεγάλης, etc.	μεγάλου, etc.

SYNTAX RULE, 23.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, lead	ἀηδών, -όνος, ἡ, nightingale	πούς, ὅ, ποδός, <i>d. pl.</i> ποσίν, foot
ἀνα-βλίζω, bubble up	ἀνάθημα, τό, offering	ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd
ἀνα-ζητῶ (-ε-), seek	ἄνθος, τό, flower	σιωπή, silence
ἀνά-κειμαι, be dedicated (<i>see</i> κείμει)	ἄντρον, cave	σύριγξ, σύριγγος, syrinx, Pan's pipes
ἀνα-μνησκω, -μνήσω, remind; <i>mid.</i> remember	αὐλός, flute	σχῆμα, τό, form, shape, guise
ἄρχω or ἄρχομαι, begin (ἄρχή, beginning)	αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὅ, neck	ὔδωρ, τό, ὕδατος, water
ἀπ-άρχομαι, to make a beginning of (<i>gen.</i>)	γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk	Χλόη, Chloe
γυμνῶ (-ο-), lay bare	γαυλός, milk-pail	χιών, ἡ, snow
ἐθέλω, wish, ἐθέλῃσω, <i>etc.</i>	γῆ, earth	χορεΐα, dance
ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθίσω, provoke, challenge	Δάφνις, -ιδος, ὅ, Daphnis	
εὕρισκω, εὕρισω, εὑρον, εὕρηκα, find	δρόμος, running	ADJECTIVES
θερμαίνω, warm	δρῦς, δρύνος, ἡ, oak	ἀν-υπόδητος, unshod
καθίζω, καθοδοῦμαι, ἐκάθισα, sit	ἔαρ, ἡρος, τό, spring-time	(ὐπόδημα, τό, shoe)
κείμει, lie (<i>perfect in form</i>)	Ζέφυρος, west wind	γυμνός, bare, naked
μειδῶ (-α-), smile	ζῶμα, τό, girdle	λίθινος, of stone
νέμω, <i>aor.</i> ἐνειμα, tend	ἱζύς, -ύος, ἡ, waist	(λίθος)
ὀρχοῦμαι (-ε-), dance	ἴον, violet	μαλακός, soft
ῥέω, flow	κάλαμος, pipe, reed	νέος, young, fresh
ὑπ-ανθῶ (-ε-), begin to flower	λειμών, -ῶνος, ὅ, meadow	περιφερής, vaulted, arched, round
ὑπο-φθέγγομαι, utter, voice	λόχμη, bush, thicket	πρέσβυς, old (-ύτερος, -ύτατος)
	μειδίαμα, τό, smile	
	νάρκισσος, narcissus-flower	ADVERBS, ETC.
	νομεύς, herdsman	ἄρτι, lately, just
	νομή, pasturage	ἐνδοθεν, within
	ροτῖς, -δος, ἡ, moisture	ἐξωθεν, without
	νύμφη, nymph	ἐντεῦθεν, after that, from there
	οἷς, οἶός (ὅ, ἡ), sheep	εὐθύς, straightway
	ὀφρύν, -ύος, ἡ, brow	ἤδη, already
	Πάν, Πάνος, Pan	καὶ δὴ καί, and in particular
	πέτρα, rock	πρό (<i>gen.</i>), before, in front of
	πηγή, spring of water	ὥσπερ, as
	πίτυς, πίτνος, ἡ, pine	
	πόα, ἡ, grass	

READING LESSON

Springtime

I

Ἦδη δὲ ἦρος ἀρχομένου καὶ τῆς μὲν χιόνος λυομένης, τῆς δὲ γῆς γυμνουμένης καὶ τῆς πόας ὑπανθούσης, οἳ τ' ἄλλοι νομῆς ἦγον τὰς ἀγέλας ἐς νομὴν καὶ δὴ καὶ Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη. εὐθύς οὖν δρόμος ἦν ἐπὶ τὰς Νύμφας καὶ τὸ ἄντρον, ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πᾶνα καὶ τὴν πίτυν, εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὴν δρυὶν, ὑφ' ἣν καθίζοντες τὰς ἀγέλας ἔνεμον. ἀνεζήτησαν δὲ ἄνθη ἐθέλουτες στεφανῶσαι τοὺς θεούς· τὰ δ' ἄρτι ὁ Ζέφυρος τρέφων καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θερμαίνων ἐξῆγεν· ὁμως δὲ εὐρέθη καὶ ἰα καὶ νάρκισσος καὶ ὅσα ἦρος πρῶτα γίγνεται. ἡ μὲν Χλόη καὶ ὁ Δάφνις ἀπ' αἰγῶν καὶ ἀπ' οἰῶν ἔπινον γάλα νέον· ἀπήρξαντο καὶ σύριγγος, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀηδόνας ἐς τὴν μουσικὴν ἐρεθίζοντες· αἱ δ' ὑπεφθέγγοντο ἐν ταῖς λόχμαῖς, ὥσπερ ἀναμιμνησκόμεναι τῆς ὥδης ἐκ μακρᾶς σιωπῆς.

II

Νυμφῶν ἄντρον ἦν, πέτρα μεγάλη, τὰ ἔνδοθεν κοίλῃ, τὰ ἔξωθεν περιφερέης· ἐνῆν δὲ ἀγάλματα τῶν Νυμφῶν αὐτῶν λίθινα, ὧν πόδες ἀνυπόδητοι, χεῖρες εἰς ὤμους γυμναί, κόμαι μεχρὶ τῶν αὐχένων λελυμέναι, ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἰξύν, μειδίαμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα χορεία ἦν ὀρχουμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἀναβλύζον ἔρρει, ὥστε καὶ λειμῶν πάνν καλὸς ἦν πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρου, πολλῆς καὶ μαλακῆς πόας ὑπὸ τῆς νοτίδος τρεφομένης. ἀνέκειντο δὲ καὶ γαυλοὶ καὶ αὐλοὶ καὶ σύριγγες καὶ κάλαμοι, πρεσβυτέρων ποιμένων ἀναθήματα.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above extracts.

An exercise may be made on the same lines as in Ex. XIV., describing the natural conditions of spring-time; after it has been done in class it should be written as a THEME: See also Ex. IV.

XVII

The verb *οἶδα* 'I know' is perfect in form but present in meaning (like *γνωστὴν*).

	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	οἶδ-α	ᾔδη	
2.	οἶσ-θα	ᾔδησ-θα	ἴσ-θι
3.	οἶδ-ε(ν)	ᾔδ-ει(ν)	ἴσ-τω
Dual 2.	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-τον	ἴσ-τον
3.	ἴσ-τον	ᾔσ-την	ἴσ-των
Plur. 1.	ἴσ-μεν	ᾔσ-μεν	
2.	ἴσ-τε	ᾔσ-τε	ἴσ-τε
3.	ἴσ-ασι(ν)	ᾔσαν	ἴσ-των
	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sing. 1.	εἶδ-ῶ	εἶδ-είην	εἶδ-έναι
2.	εἶδ-ῆς	εἶδ-είης	
3.	εἶδ-ῇ	εἶδ-είη	<i>Participle</i>
Dual 2.	εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-είτον	εἶδ-ώς, εἶδ-υῖα, εἶδ-ός
3.	εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-είτην	
Plur. 1.	εἶδ-ῶ-μεν	εἶδ-εἴμεν	
2.	εἶδ-ῆ-τε	εἶδ-είτε	
3.	εἶδ-ῶ-σι(ν)	εἶδ-εῖεν	
<i>Future: εἴσομαι, εἴσῃ . . . εἴσονται</i>			

N.B.—Dental before dental becomes σ ; hence $\text{o}\dot{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\text{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon$, etc.

$\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ 'I say.' For pres. and imperf. see p. 139.

Imperative: $\phi\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\omega$. . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\tau\omega\upsilon$

Subjunctive: $\phi\hat{\omega}$, $\phi\hat{\eta}\varsigma$. . . $\phi\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Optative: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\nu$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\varsigma$. . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\epsilon\nu$

IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS IN η

A few common contracted verbs in $\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\omega$ conjugate with η wherever the others have $\acute{\alpha}$: as $\xi\hat{\omega}$, $\xi\hat{\eta}\varsigma$, $\xi\hat{\eta}$ 'live,' $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\hat{\omega}$ 'I am hungry,' $\delta\iota\psi\hat{\omega}$ 'I thirst,' $\chi\rho\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'use' (dat.).

VERBS IN $\text{-}\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$

A few Verbs end in $\text{-}\nu\bar{\upsilon}\mu\iota$. These are conjugated thus:—

Pres. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\upsilon}\mu\iota$, $\text{-}\nu\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{-}\nu\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\text{-}\nu\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$, $\text{-}\nu\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\text{-}\nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\text{-}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

The suffix $\text{-}\nu\check{\upsilon}\text{-}$ runs through the present system.

Imperf. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\check{\upsilon}\nu$, $\text{-}\nu\check{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{-}\nu\check{\upsilon}$, $\text{-}\nu\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$. . . $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\sigma\alpha\nu$.
Imper. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\check{\upsilon}$, $\text{-}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$. Subj. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, etc. Opt. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\mu\iota$, Infin. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$, Part. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

SYNTAX RULE, 24.—As has been explained (Rule p. 32), general expressions are made by adding $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ to a relative, and putting the verb in the subjunctive mood. In historic sequence the $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ may be dropped, the verb becoming optative. Thus the expression for *indefiniteness in the past* (indefinite time, place, number, etc.) is a *Relative with the Optative*.

$\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\tau\omicron$ = 'if ever it happened' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).

$\delta\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omicron\iota$ = 'whoever came' (pres. or fut. $\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta\eta$).

$\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau'$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota$ = 'whenever he saw' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\eta$).

SYNTAX RULE, 25.—ὥστε is either conjunction or adverb. As an adverb, it is followed by infinitive; as a conjunction, it does not affect the construction. Thus:—

οὕτως καλὸς ἦν ὥστε θαυμάζειν πάντας 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (natural result).

οὕτως καλὸς ἦν ὥστε πάντες ἐθαύμαζον 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (fact).

The infinite is used when the result is natural or to be expected.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἀν-άπτω, kindle
 ἀναστᾶς, *aor. part.*
act. of ἀν-ίστημι,
 'rising'
 ἀν-οίγνυμι, -οίξω,
 ἀνέωξα, open
 ἀπο-σβέννυμι, -σβέσω,
 ἀπέσβεσα, -εσβέ-
 σθην, extinguish
 βοῶ (-α-), cry
 δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε(ν);
 δέη, δέοι, *impers.*,
 it is necessary
 διαιτῶμαι (-α-), dwell
 δυσκολεύω, fret, be
 peevish
 ἤκω, I have come,
 am arrived
 θηλάζω, nurse
 καθεύδω, -ευδήσω,
 sleep
 κατα-βαίνω, come
 down; βήσομαι,
 ἔβην, βέβηκα
 κελεύω, bid
 κινδυνεύω, risk,
 happen

κλαίω, κλαύσομαι,
 ἔκλαυσα, weep
 λούω, wash, *mid.*
 wash oneself
 λυπῶ (-ε-), vex, hurt
 παίζω, play
 πρό-εimi, go on
 προσ-ποιούμαι (-ε-),
 pretend
 προσ-τίθημι, put to
 πυνθάνομαι, πεύσο-
 μαι, ἐπυνθόμην,
 learn, inquire
 συνειθισμένον, *pf.*
pt. pass. of συν-
 εθίζω, accustom
 σύν-οιδα, be aware,
 in the secret
 φάσκω, say, assert
 ψοφῶ (-ε-), make
 noise, slam

ADJECTIVES

ἁπᾶς, *stronger form*
of πᾶς
 ἄσμενος, willing, glad
 διπλοῦς, double
 ἴσος, equal

NOUNS

ἀνδρωνίτις, -ίδος, ἡ,
 men's rooms
 γείτων, -ονος, neigh-
 bour
 γυναικωνίτις, -ίδος, ἡ,
 women's rooms
 δείπνον, supper
 θυρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, window
 κλείς, κλειδός, ἡ, key
 κλέπτης, thief
 κλίμαξ, ἡ, -ακος,
 ladder, stair
 λύχνος, light
 οἰκίδιον, *dim. of*
 οἶκος, house

ADVERBS, ETC.

ἄνω, above
 ἀ-προσ-δοκῆτως, un-
 expectedly
 δυσ-, as a *prefix* =
 Lat. *male*
 ἐπειδή, when, since
 (*rel.*)
 ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
 κάτω, down
 νύκτωρ, at night
 πολλάκις, often
 ὕστερον, later

READING LESSON

Οἰκίδιον ἐστὶ μοι διπλοῦν, ἴσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνίτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνίτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῖν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ ἐθήλαζεν· ἵνα δὲ μή, ὁπότε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύῃ κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κάτω. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ἦν, ὥστε πολλάκις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπῆει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. καὶ ταῦτα πολὺν χρόνον οὕτως ἐγίνετο. προϊόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ἦκον μὲν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐξ ἀγροῦ, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ ἐδυσκόλαινε, ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυπούμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ· ἦν γὰρ κλέπτῃς ἔνδον, ἐκείνης συνειδυίας· ὕστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα παύσῃται κλαίων. ἡ δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθῃσι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παίξειν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται. καὶ γὰρ ἐκάθευδον ἄσμενος, ἦκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἦκεν ἐκείνη καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέωξεν. ἐρομένου δέ μου τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, ἔφασκε τὸν λύχρον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἶτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνάφαι.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above.

An exercise may now be made on the acts of daily life, for which some words have been given in Exercise. As a specimen take this :—

Κάρολε, ἀνοῖξον τὴν θυρίδα· τί δρᾷς; CHARLES (speaking as he does it). ἀνοίγνυμι (ἀνοίγω) τὴν θυρίδα. τί ἔδρασας; ἀνέωξα τὴν θυρίδα. Γουλιέλμε, τί ἔδρασεν ὁ Κάρολος; WILLIAM. ἀνέωξε τὴν θυρίδα ὁ Κάρολος.

Κύριλλε, τί φησίν ὁ Γουλιέλμος; ἀνοίξαι τὴν θυρίδα
 φησὶ τὸν Κίρολον (οἷ ὅτι ἀνέωξεν). So with κληῖσον
 τὴν θύραν, καταβῆθι (κατάβα) κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καὶ
 φέρε μοι τὸ βιβλίον, etc. τί δράσεις; ποῖ πορεύσῃ;
 and other questions at discretion.

The following verses may be found useful as
 material for similar conversations, in conjunction with
 wall-pictures of a domestic kind.

In the Kitchen

τρίπους, χύτρα, λυχνεῖον, ἀκταία, βάθρον,
 σπόγγος, λέβης, σκαφεῖον, ὄλμος, λήκυθος,
 σφυρίς, μάχαιρα, τρυβλίον, κρατήρ, ραφίς.

In the Pantry

ἔτνος, φακῇ, τάριχος, ἰχθύς, γογγυλὶς,
 σκόροδον, κρέας, θύννειον, ἄλμη, κρόμμυον,
 σκόλυμος, ἐλαία, καππαρίς, βολβός, μύκης.

In the Storeroom

ἄμης, πλακοῦς, ἔντιλτος, ἵτριον, ῥόα,
 ῥόν, ἐρέβινθος, σησάμη, κοπτή, βότρυς,
 ἰσχάς, ἄπιος, πέρσεια, μῆλ', ἀμύγδαλα.

tripod, pipkin, lampstand, marble ball, stand,
 sponge, cauldron, bowl, kneading-trough or roller, oil-
 flask,
 basket, knife, cup, mixing-bowl, needle.

soup, lentils or pea-soup, dried fish, fish, turnip,
 garlic, meat, tunny, brine, onion,
 artichoke, olive, caper, bulb, mushroom.

milk-cake, flat-cake, fish-cake, honey-cake, pomegranate, egg, pulse, sesame, pounded sesame, grapes, dried fig, pear, Egyptian perseæ-fruit, apples, almonds.

XVIII

LIQUID AND NASAL VERBS

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems shorten the stem vowel (if possible) and have a contracted ending in the Future Active and Middle. The Weak or First Aorist has a long vowel or diphthong and no -σ-. Note the accents.

φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α	φαν-οὔμαι	ἐ-φην-άμην
κρίν-ω	κριν-ῶ	ἔ-κρῖν-α	κριν-οὔμαι	ἐ-κρῖν-άμην
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἤ-γγειλ-α	ἀγγελ-οὔμαι	ἤγγειλ-άμην
φθεῖρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔ-φθειρ-α	φθερ-οὔμαι	ἐ-φθειρ-άμην

ACTIVE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
Sg. 1.	φανῶ	φανοίην	φανεῖν	φανών, φανοῦσα, φανοῦν φανοῦντα, etc.
2.	φανεῖς	φανοίης		
3.	φανεῖ	φανοίη		
Du. 2.	φανείτον	φανοῖτον		
3.	φανείτον	φανοίτην		
Pl. 1.	φανοῦμεν	φανοίμεν		
2.	φανείτε	φανοίτε		
3.	φανοῦσι(ν)	φανοίεν		

MIDDLE

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
Sg. 1.	φανούμαι	φανοίμην	φανείσθαι	φανόμενος
2.	φανεί	φανοίῳ		
3.	φανείται	φανοίτο		
Du. 2.	φανείσθον	φανοίσθον		
3.	φανείσθον	φανοίσθην		
Pl. 1.	φανούμεθα	φανοίμεθα		
2.	φανείσθε	φανοίσθε		
3.	φανούνται	φανοίντο		

EXERCISE.—Conjugate these tenses from the Verbs given above; also from *τείνω* 'stretch,' *τενῶ*, *αἰσχύνω* 'disgrace,' *αἰσχυνῶ*, *σημαίνω* 'signal, show,' *σημανῶ*, *δυσχεραίνω* 'be impatient,' *δυσχερανῶ*.

ADJECTIVES IN -υς

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ.
	A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	G.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος
	D.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
	G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	A.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖᾱς	ἡδέα
	G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
	D.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

COMPARATIVES IN -ων

	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	ἡδίων	ἡδιον
A.	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω	ἡδιον
G.	ἡδίονος	
D.	ἡδιόνι	
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδίονε	
G.D.	ἡδιόνοιιν	
Plur. N.V.	ἡδίονες, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
A.	ἡδίονας, ἡδίους	ἡδίονα, ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδιόσιν(ν)	

Second Type of Comparison (most of the words are irregular in some way):—

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
ἡδύς	ἡδίω	ἡδιστος
αἰσχρός	αἰσχίω	αἰσχιστος
ἀγαθός	βελτίω	βέλτιστος
κακός	κακίω	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίω	κάλλιστος
πολύς	πλείω	πλείστος
μέγας	μείζω	μέγιστος
ράδιος	ράω	ράστος

EXERCISE.—Decline the Comparatives in this list.

A few common Verbs make their imperfect with initial *ει*, not *η*: as ἔχω *εἶχον*, ἔλκω *εἶλκον* (also aor. *εἵλκυσα*).

SYNTAX RULE, 26.—Wishes referring to present or past time are expressed by

- (1) *εἴθε* + Imperfect Indicative for present time.
εἴθε + Aorist Indicative for past time.

(2) (ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Present Infinitive for present time.

(ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Past Infinitive for past time.

εἴθ' ἦν, εἴθ' ἐγένον :

(ὥς) ὥφελεν εἶναι, (ὥς) ὥφελες γενέσθαι.

Negative μή.

VOCABULARY

N.B.—If a Compound Verb is not in this list, look out its Parts.

VERBS		NOUNS
ἀλιεύω, fish (<i>from</i>	ἐν-θαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἄγκιστρον, hook
ἀλιεύς, fisher)	ἔξ-εστι(ν), <i>impers.</i> it is possible	ἄγρᾱ, chase, hunt
ἀπ-αρτῶ (-α-), -αρτή- σω, <i>perf. pass.</i>	ἐσ-ιδών : <i>aor. part.</i>	ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
-ήρτημαι, fasten to (ἀπό or ἐξ)	<i>act. of</i> ἐσ-ορῶ <i>or</i>	ἄρτος, loaf of bread
ἀσκῶ (-ε-), practise, deck out ; <i>perf.</i>	εἰσ-ορῶ, <i>aor. εἶδον,</i>	βρόχος, noose
<i>pass. ἡσκημαι</i>	<i>part. ιδών, ιδούσα,</i>	δίκτυον, net
δέδουκα, <i>perf. with</i>	ιδόν	κάλαμος, rod
<i>pres. meaning, fear</i>	ἔχω, ἔξω <i>or</i> σχήσω,	κύων, ὁ, ἡ, dog ; κύνα, κυνός, etc.
δι-αιρῶ : αἰρήσω,	ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα :	κόπη, oar
εἶλον, <i>part. ἐλών,</i>	<i>imper. εἶχον,</i>	λαγῶς, hare
pull apart, open	have	λίνος, string
διελόντα, <i>see fore-</i>	ἡβῶ (-α-), -ήσω, enjoy	λουτρόν, bath
<i>going</i>	life, be merry	νήττα, duck
ἔλκω, ἔλξω, εἴλκυσα,	καθ-ίζω, sit down, <i>or</i>	νοῦς, mind
draw, drag	make to sit	ὀβολός, a small silver coin
ἐν-εστῶσης, <i>perf.</i>	μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλη-	οἰκησις, ἡ, dwelling
<i>part. act. from</i>	σε(ν), it is a care (<i>dat. of person, gen.</i>	οἶνος, wine
ἵστημι, στήσω,	<i>of thing</i>)	ὀρνῖς, ὀρνίθος, ὁ, ἡ, bird
ἑστησα, ἑστην,	ὀρμίζω, <i>aor. ὤρμισα,</i>	παράδεισος, ἡ, park
ἑστηκα : <i>short</i>	bring to anchor	παραλία, beach
<i>part. ἐστώς, ἐστῶσα,</i>	παρ-έχω, provide	στέγη, roof
ἑστώς, 'standing'	πλέω, sail	στήθος, τό, breast
ἐν-ηβῶ (-α-), enjoy oneself in	πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich	τέρψις, ἡ, enjoyment
	ὑγιαίνω, be in good health	

τέχνη, art	δεύτερος, second (cp. <i>Deuteronomy</i>)	ADVERBS AND PRE-POSITIONS
τράπεζα, table	εὐ-λίμενος, -ον, with good harbours	ἀνά, up (<i>acc.</i>)
φρίν, ἡ, φρενός, mind	θνητός, mortal	κατά, along (<i>acc.</i>), down from (<i>gen.</i>)
φνί, bodily nature, stature, growth	λεπτός, light	μετά, after (<i>acc.</i>), with (<i>gen.</i>)
φύσις, ἡ, nature	μετ-οπωρινός, of autumn	παρά, along (<i>acc.</i>), from (<i>gen.</i>), beside (<i>dat.</i>)
ῥα, season	πλείων, -ον, more	περί, round, about (<i>acc., gen., dat.</i>)
ADJECTIVES	πλούσιος, rich	πάλιν, again, back
ἄγριος, wild	πρόσκωπος, -ον, at the oars	ποτέ, sometimes
ἄδολος, -ον, sincere, honest	τέταρτος, fourth	
ἄριστος, best	τρίτος, third	
ἀσφαλής, -ές, safe	χειμέριος (<i>m. f.</i>), -ον (<i>n.</i>), stormy, wintry	
	φίλος, friendly	

A PLEASURE TRIP

Νέοι τινὲς πλούσιοι, ναῦν μικρὰν καθελκύσαντες καὶ οἰκέτας προσκώπους καθίσαντες, τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπλεον τοὺς παραθαλαττίους. εὐλίμενός τε γὰρ ἡ παραλία καὶ οἰκήσεσιν ἡσκημένη πολλαῖς, καὶ λουτρὰ συνεχῇ, καὶ παράδεισοι καὶ ἄλση· τὰ μὲν φύσεως ἔργα, τὰ δ' ἀνθρώπων τέχνη· πάντα ἐνηβῆσαι καλὰ. παραπλέοντες οὖν καὶ προσορμιζόμενοι, κακὸν μὲν ἐποιοῦν οὐδέν, τέρψεις δὲ πολλὰς εἶχον, ποτὲ μὲν ἀγκίστροις καλάμων ἀπηρητημένοις ἐκ λίνου λεπτοῦ ἰχθύς ἀλιεύοντες, ποτὲ δὲ κυσὶ καὶ δικτύοις λαγῶς λαμβάνοντες. καὶ δὴ καὶ ὀρνίθων ἄγρας ἐμέλησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον βρόχοις χήνας ἀγρίους καὶ νήττας· ὥσθ' ἡ τέρψις αὐτοῖς καὶ τραπέζης ὠφέλειαν παρείχεν· εἰ δέ τινας προσέδει, παρὰ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐλάμβανον, πλείους τῆς ἀξίας ὀβολοὺς καταβάλλοντες. ἔδει δὲ μόνον ἄρτου καὶ οἴνου καὶ στέγης· οὐ γὰρ

ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει μετοπωρινῆς ὥρας ἐνεστώσης ἐνθαλατ-
τεύειν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀνεῖλκον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν,
νύκτα χειμέριον δεδοικότες.

CONVERSATION

After the usual question and answer an exercise may be made up in class on a Day in the Country, or a Picnic, or a Hunt; to be written out afterwards as home work.

The coinage may also be taught by the following phrases :

τὸ μὲν τάλαντον ἔχει ἐξήκοντα μνᾶς, ἡ δὲ μνᾶ
δραχμὰς ἑκατόν, ἡ δὲ δραχμὴ ὀβολοὺς ἕξ.

QUESTIONS :—πόστον μέρος ἐστὶ δραχμῆς ὁ ὀβολός;
etc.

SKOLIA (convivial songs)

I

εἴθ' ἐξῆν ὅποῖος τις ἦν ἕκαστος,
τὸ στήθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν
ἐσιδόντα, κλήσαντα πάλιν,
ἄνδρα φίλον νομίζειν ἀδόλφ φρενί.

II

ὕγιαίνειν μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,
δεύτερον δὲ φυὴν καλὸν γενέσθαι,
τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως,
καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

XIX

DENTAL VERB STEMS.—Verbs in -άζω and -όζω drop the dental before σ or κ, and it becomes σ before θ or μ.

φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα, ἐφράσθην, πέφρασμαι.

Verbs in -ίζω form the future -ιῶ (contracted), conjugated like φανῶ :—

νομίζω, νομιῶ (νομιοίην, νομιεῖν, νομιῶν), but ἐνόμισα, etc.

CONTRACTED VERB STEMS.—The subjunctive and optative are thus formed .—

ACTIVE

a { *Subj.* τιμῶ, τιμᾶς, τιμᾷ, like indicative
Opt. τιμώην, τιμώης, etc., τιμῶεν

e { ποιῶ, ποιῆς, ποιῇ, etc.
 ποιοίην, ποιοίης, etc.

o { δηλῶ, δηλοῖς, δηλοῖ, δηλῶτον, etc., with ω
 δηλοίην, δηλοίης, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

a { τιμῶμαι, τιμᾶ, like indicative
 τιμώμην, τιμῶ, etc.

e { ποιῶμαι, ποιῇ, etc.
 ποιοίμην, ποιοῖο, etc.

o { δηλῶμαι, δηλοῖ, δηλῶται, etc., with ω
 δηλοίμην, δηλοῖο, etc.

τάλας 'wretched' and μέλας 'black' are thus declined:—

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V. τάλας	τάλαινα	τάλαν
	A. τάλαν	τάλαιναν	τάλαν
	G. τάλανος	ταλαίνης	τάλανος
	D. τάλανι	ταλαίνη	τάλανι
Dual.	N.V.A. τάλανε	ταλαίνα	τάλανε
	G.D. ταλάνοιν	ταλαίναιν	ταλάνοιν
Plur.	N.V. τάλανες	τάλαιναι	τάλانا
	A. τάλανας	ταλαίνᾱς	τάλانا
	G. ταλάνων	ταλαινῶν	ταλάνων
	D. τάλασι(ν)	ταλαίναις	τάλασι(ν)

Comparison: τάλας, ταλάντερος, ταλάντατος

EXERCISE.—(1) Conjugate the future act. and mid. of κομίζω 'carry,' 'convey,' φροντίζω 'think.'

(2) Conjugate the subjunctive and optative present act. and mid. of any verbs taken from the vocabularies.

SYNTAX RULE, 27.—Verbs of saying which imply feeling of any kind tend to take μή as their negative when an infinitive follows. Otherwise the negative of the Recta remains. Verbs of swearing always have μή as the negative of the thing sworn.

SYNTAX RULE, 28.—A verbal notion may be paraphrased by the verbal noun with ποιούμαι: as λόγους ποιούμαι = λέγω. [The active ποιῶ, if used, has always a different sense.]

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἄγω, lead away as prisoner	ἀξιώ (-ο-), claim	aor. mid. perished, -όλωλα str.
ἀδικῶ (-ε-), do wrong	ἀπ-εσθίω, eat away	perf. I am undone
αἰτιῶμαι (-α-), accuse	ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολῶ, -ώλεσα, -ολώλεκα, destroy: -ωλόμην	

βλαστάνω, βλα- στήσω, ἐβλαστον, grow δέω, δῆσω, ἔδησα, bind δια-κείμει, -κείσομαι, be situated, be in any condition (<i>with</i> <i>adverbs</i>), <i>subj.</i> κέω- μαι, <i>opt.</i> κείμην ἐπι-δακρῶω, weep also ἐσθίω, eat : ἔδομαι, ἐδῆδοκα, ἔφαγον θηρῶ (-α-), hunt κατα-βόσκω, cause to feed (<i>mid.</i> feed) κατα-διώκω, pursue κατα-κλῶ (-α-), break off κατα-φρονῶ (-ε-), despise (<i>gen.</i>) κατ-ηγορῶ (-ε-), accuse (<i>gen.</i>) ὀμνῶμι, ὀμοῦμαι, ὥμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, swear (by, <i>acc.</i>)	παιδεύω, instruct, train πάρειμι, be present τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον, δεδρά- μικα, run ὑλακτῶ (-ε-), bark ὑπ-άγομαι, attract	ναύτης, sailor οἶκτος, pity ὄρος, τόξ, hill πληγῇ, blow πνεῦμα, τό, wind χειμών, -ῶνος, storm, winter ψάμμος, ἦ, sand
	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
	ἀκτῆ, shore βουκόλος, herdsman δικαιοσύνη, justice δικαστής, judge θήρᾱ, hunt θύμον, thyme κῆπος, garden κλέος, τό, renown κόμαρος, ἦ, arbutus κυνηγέτης, hunts- man κύν, κυνός, ὁ, ἦ, dog κωμήτης, villager λύγος, ἦ, withy, <i>agnus castus</i> λύκος, wolf (= <i>lypus</i>)	ἀγροῖκος, rustic Μυτιληναῖος, Myti- lenean περιττός, excessive, very great πονηρός, bad σαφής, -ές, clear σύντομος, -ον, brief χλωρός, green
		ADVERBS, ETC.
		ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or οὐδέ, neither, nor, not even ᾧδε, here, thus

A RUSTIC TRIAL

Δικαστὴν καθίζουσι Φιλητᾶν τὸν βουκόλον· πρεσ-
βύτατος γὰρ ἦν τῶν παρόντων καὶ κλέος εἶχεν ἐν
τοῖς κωμήταις δικαιοσύνης περιττῆς. πρῶτοι δὲ κατ-
γόρουσι οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι σαφῇ καὶ σύντομα. "Ἠλθομεν
εἰς τοὺτους τοὺς ἀγροὺς θηρᾶσαι ἐθέλοντες. τὴν μὲν
οὖν ναῦν λύγῳ χλωρᾷ δῆσαντες, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκτῆς κατε-

λίπομεν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν θήραν ἐποιοῦμεθα. ἐν τούτῳ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν αἱ αἰγες τούτου κατελθούσαι, τὴν τε λύγον κατεσθίουσι, καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν ἀξιούμεν ἄγειν τοῦτον πονηρὸν ὄντα βουκόλον, ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἰγας ὡς ναύτης."

τοσαῦτα οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι κατηγορήσαν. ὁ δὲ Δάφνις διέκειτο μὲν κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, Χλόην δ' ὀρών παρούσαν, πάντων κατεφρόνει, καὶ ὧδ' εἶπεν: "Ἐγὼ νέμω τὰς αἰγας καλῶς. οὐδέποτε ἤττιάσατο κωμῆτης οὐδὲ εἷς, ὥς ἡ κῆπὸν τινος αἰξέμη κατεβοσκήσατο ἢ ἄμπελον βλαστάνουσας κατέκλασεν· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ κυνηγέται πονηροὶ καὶ κύνας ἔχουσι κακῶς πεπαιδευμένους, οἵτινες τρέχοντες καὶ ὑλακτοῦντες κατεδίωξαν αὐτὰς ἐκ τῶν ὀρών καὶ τῶν πεδίων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, ὥσπερ λύκοι. ἀλλ' ἀπέφαγον¹ τὴν λύγον· οὐ γὰρ εἶχον ἐν ψάμμῳ πόαν ἢ κόμαρον ἢ θύμον. ἀλλ' ἀπώλετο ἡ ναὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης. ταῦτα χειμῶνος, οὐκ αἰγῶν, ἔργα ἐστίν."

τούτοις ἐπεδάκρυσεν ὁ Δάφνις, καὶ εἰς οἶκτον ὑπηγάγετο τοὺς ἀγροικοὺς πολύν· ὥσθ' ὁ Φιλητᾶς ὁ δικαστὴς ὤμνυε Πᾶνα καὶ Νύμφας μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν Δάφνιν.

XX

Learn the Middle and Passive of the verbs in -μι.

The Grammar should then be revised from the tables at the end of the book, whilst the pieces in the accompanying Reader are being read day by day.

¹ See ἐσθίω.

READING LESSON—WINTER

Γίγνεται δὲ χειμῶν Δαφνίδι καὶ Χλόῃ τοῦ πολέμου πικρότερος. ἐξαίφνης γὰρ περιπεσοῦσα χιῶν πολλή πάσας μὲν ἀπέκλησε τὰς ὁδοὺς, πάντας δὲ κατέκλησε τοὺς γεωργοὺς. λάβροι μὲν οἱ χεῖμαρροι κατέρρεον, ἐπεπήγει δὲ κρύσταλλος· τὰ δένδρα πλήρη ἦν χιόνος, ἡ γῆ πᾶσα ἀφανὴς ἦν πλὴν περὶ πηγὰς που καὶ ρεύματα. οὗτ' ἀγέλην ἐς νομὴν ἤγεον οὐδεῖς, οὗτ' αὐτὸς προὔβαινε τῶν θυρῶν, ἀλλὰ πῦρ καύσαντες μέγα περὶ ὥδ' ἀλεκτρούνουν, οἱ μὲν λίνον ἔστρεφον, οἱ δ' αἰγῶν τρίχας ἔκρεκον, οἱ δὲ παγίδας ὀρνίθων ἡργάζοντο. τότε βοῶν ἐπὶ φάτναις φροντὶς ἦν ἄχυρον ἐσθιόντων, αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων ἐν τοῖς σηκοῖς φυλάδας, ὑῶν ἐν τοῖς συφεοῖς βαλάνους. τῇ δὲ Χλόῃ αἰὲρ συνῆν ἡ μήτηρ, ἔριά τε ξάλνειν διδάσκουσα καὶ ἀτράκτους στρέφειν.

COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	A.	τόν	τήν	τό
	G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Dual	N.A.	τώ	for all genders	
	G.D.	τοῖν		
Plur.	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	A.	τούς	τάς	τά
	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

FIRST OR *a*-DECLENSION

(1) *Feminines*

<i>stem</i>	<i>φιλιά</i> , 'friendship'	<i>χωρά</i> , 'land'	<i>τιμά</i> , 'honour'	<i>γλωττα</i> , 'tongue'
Sing.	N.V. <i>φιλιά</i>	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>τιμή</i>	<i>γλώττᾱ</i>
	A. <i>φιλιάν</i>	<i>χώρᾱν</i>	<i>τιμήν</i>	<i>γλώττᾱν</i>
	G. <i>φιλιάς</i>	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>τιμῆς</i>	<i>γλώττης</i>
	D. <i>φιλίᾳ</i>	<i>χώρᾳ</i>	<i>τιμῇ</i>	<i>γλώττῃ</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>φιλιά</i>	<i>χώρᾱ</i>	<i>τιμά</i>	<i>γλώττᾱ</i>
	G.D. <i>φιλίαιν</i>	<i>χώραιν</i>	<i>τιμαῖν</i>	<i>γλώτταιν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>φιλίαι</i>	<i>χώραι</i>	<i>τιμαί</i>	<i>γλώτται</i>
	A. <i>φιλιάς</i>	<i>χώρᾱς</i>	<i>τιμαῖς</i>	<i>γλώτταις</i>
	G. <i>φιλίων</i>	<i>χωρῶν</i>	<i>τιμῶν</i>	<i>γλωττῶν</i>
	D. <i>φιλίαις</i>	<i>χωραῖς</i>	<i>τιμαῖς</i>	<i>γλώτταις</i>

(2) *Masculines*

<i>stem</i>	<i>νεανιά</i> , m. 'youth'	<i>πολίτα</i> , m. 'citizen'	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
Sing.	N. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτης</i>	<i>Χαρμίδης</i>
	V. <i>νεανιά</i>	<i>πολίτα</i>	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
	A. <i>νεανιάν</i>	<i>πολίτην</i>	<i>Χαρμίδην</i>
	G. <i>νεανίου</i>	<i>πολίτου</i>	<i>Χαρμίδου</i>
	D. <i>νεανίᾳ</i>	<i>πολίτῃ</i>	<i>Χαρμίδῃ</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>νεανία</i>	<i>πολίτᾱ</i>	Dual and plural, if wanted, like the others.
	G.D. <i>νεανίαιν</i>	<i>πολίταιν</i>	
Plur.	N.V. <i>νεάνιαι</i>	<i>πολίται</i>	
	A. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτας</i>	
	G. <i>νεανίων</i>	<i>πολιτῶν</i>	
	D. <i>νεανίαις</i>	<i>πολίταις</i>	

SECOND OR o-DECLENSION

<i>stem</i>	<i>νόμος</i> , m. 'law'	<i>δῶρο</i> , n. 'gift'
Sing.	N. <i>νόμος</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	V. <i>νόμῃ</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	A. <i>νόμον</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	G. <i>νόμου</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	D. <i>νόμῳ</i>	<i>δῶρῳ</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>νόμῳ</i>	<i>δῶρῳ</i>
	G.D. <i>νόμοιν</i>	<i>δῶροιν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>νόμοι</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	A. <i>νόμους</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	G. <i>νόμων</i>	<i>δῶρων</i>
	D. <i>νόμοις</i>	<i>δῶροις</i>

Contracted Nouns

<i>stem</i>		νοα, 'mind'	οστέο, 'bone'
Sing.	N.	νόος νοῦς	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
	V.	νόε νοῦ	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
	A.	νόον νοῦν	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
	G.	νόου νοῦ	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
	D.	νόφ νῶ	ὀστέφ ὀστῶ
Dual	N.V.A.	νόω νῶ	ὀστέω ὀστῶ
	G.D.	νόοιν νοῖν	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	νόοι νοῖ	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
	A.	νόους νοῦς	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
	G.	νόων νῶν	ὀστέων ὀστῶν
	D.	νόοις νοῖς	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς

<i>stem</i>		καλω, 'cable'	άνωγεω, 'upper room'
Sing.	N.V.	κάλως	άνώγεων
	A.	κάλων	άνώγεων
	G.	κάλω	άνώγεω
	D.	κάλφ	άνώγεφ
Dual	N.V.A.	κάλφ	άνώγεω
	G.D.	κάλων	άνώγεων
Plur.	N.V.	κάλφ	άνώγεω
	A.	κάλως	άνώγεω
	G.	κάλων	άνώγεων
	D.	κάλφς	άνώγεφς

THIRD DECLENSION

Table of Endings

		<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	s or lengthened stem	No ending
	V.	As nom., or stem without strengthening	No ending
	A.	α in consonant stems ν in vowel stems	No ending
	G.	ος	ος
	D.	ι	ι
Dual	N.V.A.	ε	ε
	G.D.	οιν	οιν
Plur.	N.V.	ες	α
	A.	ας	α
	G.	ων	ων
	D.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)

Vowel Stems

<i>stem</i>		πολι, 'city'	πηχυ, 'forearm'	ιχθυ, 'fish'
Sing.	N.	ῆ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς	ὁ ἰχθύς
	V.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἰχθύς, ἰχθύς
	A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
	G.	πόλεως	πῆχεως	ἰχθύος
	D.	πόλει	πῆχει	ἰχθύι
Dual	N.V.A.	πόλει	πῆχει	ἰχθύε
	G.D.	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ἰχθύοιν
Plur.	N.V.	πόλεις	πῆχεις	ἰχθύες
	A.	πόλεις	πῆχεις	ἰχθύς
	G.	πόλεων	πῆχεων	ἰχθύων
	D.	πόλεσι(ν)	πῆχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

Neuters

<i>stem</i>	δακρυ, 'tear'	ἄστυ, 'city'
Sing. N.V.A.	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	δάκρυος	ἄστυος
D.	δάκρυϊ	ἄστυι (εῖ)
Dual N.V.A.	δάκρυε	ἄστυι (ε-ε)
G.D.	δακρύοιν	ἄστέοιν
Plur. N.V.A.	δάκρυα	ἄστυι (ε-α)
G.	δακρύων	ἄστυων
D.	δακρυσί(ν)	ἄστυσι(ν)

Diphthongal Stems

<i>stem</i>	βασιλεῦ, 'king'	βοῦ, 'ox'	γραι, 'old woman'
Sing. N.	ὁ βασιλεὺς	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς	ἡ γραιῦς
V.	βασιλεῦ	βοῦ	γραιῦ
A.	βασιλέᾱ	βοῦν	γραιῦν
G.	βασιλέως	βοός	γραιός
D.	βασιλεῖ	βοῖ	γραιῖ
Dual N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ	βόε	γραιε
G.D.	βασιλέοιν	βοοῖν	γραιοῖν
Plur. N.V.	βασιλεῖς	βόες	γραιεες
A.	βασιλέας	βοῦς	γραιῦς
G.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	γραιῶν
D.	βασιλεῖσι(ν)	βοῦσι(ν)	γραιῦσι(ν)

Consonantal Stems—(1) Gutturals

<i>stem</i>	φυλάκ, 'guard'	αἶγ, 'goat'	ὀνύχ, 'nail'
Sing. N.V.	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ, ἡ αἶξ	ὁ ὀνίξ
A.	φύλακα	αἶγα	ὀνυχᾱ
G.	φύλακος	αἶγός	ὀνυχός
D.	φύλακι	αἶγί	ὀνυχι
Dual N.V.A.	φύλακε	αἶγε	ὀνυχε
G.D.	φυλάκοιν	αἶγοῖν	ὀνύχοιν
Plur. N.V.	φύλακες	αἶγες	ὀνυχες
A.	φύλακας	αἶγας	ὀνυχας
G.	φυλάκων	αἰγῶν	ὀνύχων
D.	φύλαξι(ν)	αἰξί(ν)	ὀνυξι(ν)

(2) *Dentals*

<i>stem</i>		<i>θητ, 'serf'</i>	<i>φυγαδ, 'fugitive'</i>	<i>'σωματ, 'body'</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ὁ θής	ὁ, ἡ φυγάς	τὸ σῶμα
	A.	θήτα	φυγάδι	σῶμα
	G.	θητός	φυγάδος	σώματος
	D.	θητί	φυγάδι	σώματι
Dual	N.V.A.	θήτε	φυγάδε	σώματε
	G.D.	θητοῖν	φυγάδοιν	σωμάτοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	θήτες	φυγάδες	σώματα
	A.	θήτας	φυγάδας	σώματα
	G.	θητῶν	φυγάδων	σωμάτων
	D.	θησί(ν)	φυγάσι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)

Stems in -ντ

<i>stem</i>		<i>γυγᾶντ, m. 'giant'</i>	<i>λέοντ, m. 'lion'</i>	<i>ὀδοντ, m. 'tooth'</i>
Sing.	N.	γίγᾱς	λέων	ὀδούς
	V.	(γίγᾱν)	(λέον)	ὀδούς
	A.	γίγαντα	λέοντα	ὀδόντα
	G.	γίγαντος	λέοντος	ὀδόντος
	D.	γίγαντι	λέοντι	ὀδόντι
Dual	N.V.A.	γίγαντε	λέοντε	ὀδόντε
	G.D.	γιγάντοιιν	λεόντοιιν	ὀδόντοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	γίγαντες	λέοντες	ὀδόντες
	A.	γίγαντας	λέοντας	ὀδόντας
	G.	γιγάντων	λέοντων	ὀδόντων
	D.	γίγᾱσι(ν)	λέουσι(ν)	ὀδοῦσι(ν)

Stems in Labials

<i>stem</i>		<i>γυπ, m. 'vulture'</i>	
Sing.	N.V.	γύψ	Dual γῦπε { Plur. γῦπες
	A.	γῦπα	
	G.	γυπός	
	D.	γυπί	
		γυποῖν	{ γυπῶν
			{ γυψί

Stems in Liquids

	stem	ἅλ, m. 'salt'	θηρ, m. 'wild beast'	ῥήτορ, m. 'orator'	πατερ, m. 'father'
Sing.	N	ἅλς	θήρ	ῥήτωρ	πατήρ
	V.	ἅλς	θήρ	ῥήτορ	πάτερ
	A.	ἅλα	θήρα	ῥήτορα	πατέρα
	G.	ἅλός	θηρός	ῥήτορος	πατρός
	D.	ἅλί	θηρί	ῥήτορι	πατρί
Du.	N.V.A.	ἅλε	θήρε	ῥήτορε	πατέρα
	G.D.	ἅλοιν	θηροῖν	ῥητόρουν	πατέρων
Plur.	N.V.	ἅλες	θήρες	ῥήτορες	πατέρες
	A.	ἅλας	θήρας	ῥήτορας	πατέρας
	G.	ἁλῶν	θηρῶν	ῥητόρων	πατέρων
	D.	ἁλσί(ν)	θηρσί(ν)	ῥήτορσί(ν)	πατράσι(ν)

Stems in -ν

	stem	Ἕλλην, m. 'Greek'	λιμεν, m. 'harbour'	ἡγεμον, m. 'leader'	δελφῶν, m. 'dolphin'
Sing.	N.V.	Ἕλλην	λιμήν	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
	A.	Ἕλληνα	λιμένα	ἡγεμόνα	δελφίνα
	G.	Ἕλληνος	λιμένος	ἡγεμόνος	δελφίνος
	D.	Ἕλληνι	λιμένι	ἡγεμόνι	δελφίνι
Du.	N.V.A.	Ἕλληνε	λιμένε	ἡγεμόνε	δελφίνε
	G.V.	Ἕλλήνοιν	λιμένοιν	ἡγεμόνοιν	δελφίνοιν
Plur.	N.V.	Ἕλληνες	λιμένες	ἡγεμόνες	δελφίνες
	A.	Ἕλληνας	λιμένας	ἡγεμόνας	δελφίνας
	G.	Ἑλλήνων	λιμένων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφίνων
	D.	Ἑλλησί(ν)	λιμέσι(ν)	ἡγεμόσι(ν)	δελφίσι(ν)

Stems in -es

<i>stem</i> γένες, n. 'race,' 'family'		Δημοσθένης, m. 'Demosthenes'
Sing.	N. γένος	Δημοσθένης
	V. γένος	Δημόσθενες
	A. γένος	Δημοσθένη, -νην
	G. γένους (ε-ος)	Δημοσθένους
	D. γένει (ε-ϊ)	Δημοσθένει
Dual	N.V.A. γένει (ε-ε)	Περικλῆες, 'Pericles'
	G.D. γενοῖν (ε-οιν)	Sing. N. Περικλῆς
Plur.	N.V. γένη (ε-α)	V. Περικλῆις
	A. γένη (ε-α)	A. Περικλέα
	G. γενῶν (ε-ων)	G. Περικλέους
	D. γένεσι(ν)	D. Περικλεί

Some Common Irregular Stems

<i>stem</i> υἱός, υἱέ, 'son'		<i>ναύ, f. 'ship'</i>	
Sing.	N. υἱός	Ζεύς	ναῦς
	V. υἱέ	Ζεῦ	ναῦ
	A. υἱόν	Δία	ναῦν
	G. υἱοῦ, υἱέος	Διός	νεώς
	D. υἱᾷ, υἱεί	Διὶ	νηί
Dual	N.V.A. υἱεί		νηε
	G.D. υἱέοιν		νεοῖν
Plur.	N.V. υἱοί, υἱεῖς		νηες
	A. υἱούς, υἱεῖς		ναῦς
	G. υἱῶν, υἱέων		νεῶν
	D. υἱοῖς, υἱέεσι(ν)		ναυσί(ν)

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυναῖκ</i> , 'woman'	<i>ὠτ</i> , 'ear'	<i>ποδ</i> , 'foot'	<i>γονατ</i> , 'knee'
Sing.	N. <i>γυνή</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πούς</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	V. <i>γύναι</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πούς</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	A. <i>γυναῖκα</i>	<i>οὖς</i>	<i>πόδα</i>	<i>γόνυ</i>
	G. <i>γυναικός</i>	<i>ὠτός</i>	<i>ποδός</i>	<i>γόνατος</i>
	D. <i>γυναικί</i>	<i>ὠτί</i>	<i>ποδί</i>	<i>γόνατι</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>γυναῖκε</i>	<i>ὦτε</i>	<i>πόδε</i>	<i>γόνατε</i>
	G.D. <i>γυναικοῖν</i>	<i>ὦτοιιν</i>	<i>ποδοῖν</i>	<i>γονάτοιιν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>γυναῖκες</i>	<i>ὦτα</i>	<i>πόδες</i>	<i>γόνατα</i>
	A. <i>γυναῖκας</i>	<i>ὦτα</i>	<i>πόδας</i>	<i>γόνατα</i>
	G. <i>γυναικῶν</i>	<i>ὦτων</i>	<i>ποδῶν</i>	<i>γονάτων</i>
	D. <i>γυναιξί(ν)</i>	<i>ὠσί(ν)</i>	<i>ποσί(ν)</i>	<i>γόνασι(ν)</i>

<i>stem</i>	<i>πυρ</i> , 'fire'	<i>ὔδατ</i> , 'water'	<i>χερ</i> , 'hand'	<i>ἀνερ</i> , m. 'man'
Sing.	N. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>	<i>ἀνήρ</i>
	V. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χείρ</i>	<i>ἄνερ</i>
	A. <i>πῦρ</i>	<i>ὔδωρ</i>	<i>χεῖρα</i>	<i>ἄνδρα</i>
	G. <i>πυρός</i>	<i>ὔδατος</i>	<i>χειρός</i>	<i>ἀνδρός</i>
	D. <i>πυρί</i>	<i>ὔδατι</i>	<i>χειρί</i>	<i>ἀνδρί</i>
Dual	N.V.A. <i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>χεῖρε</i>	<i>ἄνδρε</i>
	G.D. <i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>χεροῖν</i>	<i>ἀνδροῖν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>πυρά</i>	<i>ὔδατα</i>	<i>χεῖρες</i>	<i>ἄνδρες</i>
	A. <i>πυρά</i>	<i>ὔδατα</i>	<i>χεῖρας</i>	<i>ἀνδρας</i>
	G. <i>πυρῶν</i>	<i>ὔδάτων</i>	<i>χειρῶν</i>	<i>ἀνδρῶν</i>
	D. <i>πυροῖς</i>	<i>ὔδασι(ν)</i>	<i>χερσί(ν)</i>	<i>ἀνδράσι(ν)</i>

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS WITH THREE ENDINGS

καλός, 'beautiful'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	καλώ	καλά	καλώ
	G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A.	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
	G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

δίκαιος, 'just'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	δίκαιος	δικαία	δίκαιον
	V.	δίκαιε	δικαία	δίκαιον
	A.	δίκαιον	δικαίαν	δίκαιον
	G.	δικαίου	δικαίας	δικαίου
	D.	δικαίῳ	δικαίῃ	δικαίῳ

Dual and Plural like καλός.

Contracted stems

ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
	A.	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
	G.	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
	D.	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλά	ἀπλῶ
	G.D.	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλά
	A.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλάς	ἀπλά
	G.	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
	D.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

ἄργυρός, 'of silver'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρᾱ	ἄργυροῦν
	A.	ἄργυροῦν	ἄργυρᾱν	ἄργυροῦν
	G.	ἄργυροῦ	ἄργυρᾱς	ἄργυροῦ
	D.	ἄργυρῷ	ἄργυρῇ	ἄργυρῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	ἄργυρῶ	ἄργυρᾱ	ἄργυρῶ
	G.D.	ἄργυροῖν	ἄργυραῖν	ἄργυροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	ἄργυροῖ	ἄργυραι	ἄργυρᾱ
	A.	ἄργυροῦς	ἄργυρᾱς	ἄργυρᾱ
	G.	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν	ἄργυρῶν
	D.	ἄργυροῖς	ἄργυραῖς	ἄργυροῖς

Stems in -ν, feminine -α

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	ἡδν	ἡδεα	ἡδν, 'sweet'
Sing.	N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
	A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
	G.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος
	D.	ἡδεῖ (ε-ῖ)	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖ (ε-ῖ)
Dual	N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖα	ἡδέε
	G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ἡδεῖς (ε-ες)	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
	A.	ἡδεῖς (ε-ας)	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
	G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
	D.	ἡδέσιν(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσιν(ν)

Stems in -ν

		<i>M.</i> <i>stem</i> μέλαν	<i>F.</i> μελαινα	<i>N.</i> μελαν, 'black'
Sing.	N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
	D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ι
Dual	N.V.A.	μέλανε	μελαίνῃ	μέλανε
	G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plur.	N.V.	μέλανεσ	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	A.	μέλανεσ	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα
	G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

μέγας, 'great'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
	A.	μέγαῖ	μεγάλῃν	μέγα
	G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual	N.V.A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλῳ
	G.D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν
Plur.	N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾱς	μεγάλα
	G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

πολύς, 'much

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ

No dual in use.

Plur. N.V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

Stems in -οντ, with Feminines in First Declension

<i>stem</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν
	A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν
	G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
	D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual	N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
	G.D.	ὄντοι	οὔσαι	ὄντοι
Plur.	N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
	A.	ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα
	G.	ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων
	D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)

So λύων (*pres.*), λαβών (*strong aor.*), ἐκών (*adj.* 'willing'),
 διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν 'giving.'

*Contracted Stems**a-Stems*

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
A.	τιμῶντα	τιμῶσαν	τιμῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμώσαις	τιμῶσι(ν)

Stems

Sing. N.V.	ποιῶν	ποιούσα	ποιῶν
A.	ποιῶντα	ποιούσαν	ποιῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	ποιούσι(ν)	ποιούσαις	ποιούσι(ν)

o-Stems

Sing. N.V.	δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
A.	δηλοῦντα	δηλούσαν	δηλοῦν, etc.
Plur. D.	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλούσαις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Stems in -εντ

(aor. part. pass.)

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>	λυθεντ	λυθείσα	λυθεντ
Sing. N.V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Dual N.V.A.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
G.D.	λυθέντοι	λυθείσαι	λυθέντοι
Plur. N.V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

Stems in -νντ

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	δεικνντ	δεικννσα	δεικνντ
Sing.	N.V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Dual	N.V.A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	G.D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
	G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
	D.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

Stems in -αντ

(aor. part. act.)

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
	<i>stem</i>	λυσαντ	λυσασα	λυσαντ
Sing.	N.V.	λύσᾱς	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαν
	A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λύσαν
	G.	λύσαντος	λυσᾱσης	λύσαντος
	D.	λύσαντι	λυσᾱσῃ	λύσαντι
Dual	N.V.A.	λύσαντε	λυσᾱσᾱ	λύσαντε
	G.D.	λυσάντοιν	λυσᾱσαιν	λυσάντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
	A.	λύσαντας	λυσᾱσᾱς	λύσαντα
	G.	λυσάντων	λυσᾱσῶν	λυσάντων
	D.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λυσᾱσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

So all Participles ending in -ας, as ἰστάς, βας, and πᾶς 'all' (with ᾄπας, σύμπας, πρόπας).

Stems in -οτ

	<i>stem</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
		λελυκοτ	λελυκυια	λελυκοτ
Sing.	N.V.	λελυκός	λελυκυία	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυίαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυιάς	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυίῃ	λελυκότι
Dual	N.V.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυία	λελυκότε
	G.D.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιιν
Plur.	N.V.	λελυκότες	λελυκυίαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυιάς	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυίων	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

So all perfect participles active.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

Stems in -s

	<i>stem</i>	<i>εὐγενες, 'well-born'</i>		
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής		εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές		εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ		εὐγενές
	G.		εὐγενοῦς	
	D.		εὐγενεῖ	
Dual	N.V.A.		εὐγενεῖ	
	G.D.		εὐγενοῦν	
Plur.	N.V.	εὐγενεῖς		εὐγενῇ
	A.	εὐγενεῖς		εὐγενῇ
	G.		εὐγενῶν	
	D.		εὐγενέσι	

Stems in -ν

<i>stem</i>		σωφρον, 'temperate'	
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	σώφρων	σῶφρον
	V.	σῶφρον	σῶφρον
	A.	σώφρονα	σῶφρον
	G.	σώφρονος	
	D.	σώφρονι	
Dual	N.V.A.	σώφρονε	
	G.D.	σωφρόνοιν	
Plur.	N.V.	σώφρονες	σώφρονα
	A.	σώφρονας	σώφρονα
	G.	σωφρόνων	
	D.	σώφροσι	

Comparatives

<i>stem</i>		μειζον, 'greater'	
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.V.	μείζων	μείζον
	A.	μείζονα or μείζω	μείζον
	G.	μείζονος	
	D.	μείζονι	
Dual	N.V.A.	μείζονε	
	G.D.	μειζόνοιν	
Plur.	N.V.	μείζονες or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	A.	μείζονας or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω
	G.	μειζόνων	
	D.	μείζοσι(ν)	

Vowel Stems

stem		εὖνοο		ἰλεω	
		M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	εὖνους	εὖνοιιν	ἰλεως	ἰλεῶν
	A.	εὖνουν		ἰλεων	
	G.	εὖνου		ἰλεω	
	D.	εὖνω		ἰλεω	
Dual	N.V.A.	εὖνω		ἰλεω	
	G.D.	εὖνοιιν		ἰλεων	
Plur.	N.V.	εὖνοι	εὖνοα	ἰλεω	ἰλεα
	A.	εὖνους	εὖνοα	ἰλεως	ἰλεα
	G.	εὖνων		ἰλεων	
	D.	εὖνοις		ἰλεως	

N.B.—Compound adjectives in --os, with a few exceptions, have two terminations only; and so have a few which are not compounds.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Add to the stem -τερος for comparative, -τατος for superlative. o-stems lengthen the vowel to -ω, if the preceding syllable be light (i.e. the vowel short by nature and followed by one consonant).

μικρός, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
σοφός, wise	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
πρεσβύς, old	πρεσβύτερος	πρεσβύτατος
ἀληθής, true	ἀληθέστερος	ἀληθέστατος

2. Stems in -ον, with a few others, add -εστερος, -εστατος.

εὐφρων, kindly	εὐφρονέστερος	εὐφρονέστατος
εὐνους, kindly	εὐνούστερος	εὐνούστατος
	(for εὐνοεστερος)	εὐνοεστατος)

3. Drop the final stem-vowel, and add -ιων, -ιστος.

ἡδύς, sweet	ἡδίων	ἡδίστος
μέγας, great	μεῖζων (for μεγαίων)	μέγιστος
ταχύς, swift	θάττων (for ταχιών)	τάχιστος

Irregular Comparison

αἰσχρός, ugly	αἰσχρών	αἰσχιςτος
ἐχθρός, hateful	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιστος
κακός, bad	κακίων	κάκιςτος
	χείρων	χείριστος
καλός, beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ὀλίγος, little	ῥῆττων	ὀλίγιστος
few	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, much	πλείων, πλέων	πλείςτος
ῥάδιος, easy	ῥάων	ῥάιστος
φίλος, dear	φίλτερος	φίλτατος

ADVERBS

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by substituting -ως for the last syllable of the genitive singular masculine :—

	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
σοφός	σοφοῦ	σοφῶς
σώφρων	σώφρονος	σωφρόνως
μέγας	μεγάλου	μεγάλως

For comparison, use the singular comparative and the plural superlative neuter :—

σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
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But adverbs in -ω keep -ω : ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω

Irregular Adverbs

μάλα, much	μᾶλλον	μάλιστα
εὖ, well	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		<i>First Person, 'I'</i>	<i>Second Person, 'thou'</i>	<i>Third Person, 'he,' etc.</i>		
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
S.	N.(V.)	ἐγώ	σύ	—	—	—
	A.	ἐμέ, με	σέ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
D.	N.(V.)	A. νώ	σφώ	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
	G.D.	νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
P.	N.(V.)	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεις	—	—	—
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative of the third person, when necessary, is generally supplied by *ὁ μέν* or *ὁ δέ*.

REFLEXIVES

		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1st Pers.	A.	ἐμαυτόν -ήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς -άς
	G.	ἐμαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
	D.	ἐμαυτῷ -ῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
2nd Pers.	A.	σεαυτόν -ήν	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς -άς
	G.	σεαυτοῦ -ῆς	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν
	D.	σεαυτῷ -ῇ	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
3rd Pers.	A.	ἐαυτόν -ήν -ό	ἐαυτούς -άς -ά
	G.	ἐαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ	ἐαυτῶν -ῶν -ων
	D.	ἐαυτῷ -ῇ -ῷ	ἐαυτοῖς -αῖς -οῖς
			OR σφᾶς αὐτούς σφῶν αὐτῶν σφισὶν αὐτοῖς

DEMONSTRATIVES

οὗτος, 'this'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
	A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
	G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A.	τούτω	all genders	
	G.D.	τούτοιιν		
Plur.	N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

ὅδε, 'this' (here)

Declined like the article (ὁ, ἡ, τό) with the suffix δε.

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
	A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
	G.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε
	D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Dual	N.A.	τῶδε	all genders	
	G.D.	τοῖνδε		
Plur.	N.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
	A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
	G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
	D.	τούσδε	ταῖσδε	τούσδε

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ἐκεῖνος, 'that' (yonder) = Latin *ille*

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
	A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
	G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου
	D.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ
Dual	N.A.	ἐκείνω	all genders	
	G.D.	ἐκείνων		
Plur.	N.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκείναι	ἐκείνα
	A.	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκείνα
	G.	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
	D.	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις

ὁ αὐτός, 'the same'

S. N.	ὁ αὐτός = αὐτός	ἡ αὐτή = αὐτή	τὸ αὐτό = αὐτό†
A.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	τὸ αὐτό = αὐτό†
G.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = αὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = αὐτοῦ†
D.	τῷ αὐτῷ = αὐτῷ	τῇ αὐτῇ = αὐτῇ	τῷ αὐτῷ = αὐτῷ
P. N.	οἱ αὐτοί = αὐτοί	αἱ αὐταί = αὐταί	τὰ αὐτά = αὐτά
A.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά = αὐτά
G.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς

† Or ταυτόν.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

ὅς, 'who,' 'which'

Sing.	N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
	A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ
	G.	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
	D.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃν
Dual	N.A.	ὃν	all genders	
	G.D.	οἷν		
Plur.	N.	οἳ	αἵ	αἵ
	A.	οὓς	αἷς	αἷς
	G.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν
	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

INTERROGATIVE				INDEFINITE			
		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	
Sing.	N.	τίς	τί	τις	τι		
	A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι		
	G.	τίνος	οἱ τοῦ	τινός	οἱ τοῦ		
	D.	τίνι	οἱ τῷ	τινί	οἱ τῷ		
Dual	N.A.	τίνε		τινέ			
	G.D.	τίνοι		τινοῖν			
Plur.	N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά (οἱ ἅττα)		
	A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά (οἱ ἅττα)		
	G.	τίνων		τινῶν			
	D.	τίσι(ν)		τίσι(ν)			

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing.	N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
	A.	ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι
	G.	(οὐδτινος) ὅτου	ἥστινος	(οὐδτινος) ὅτου
	D.	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ	ἥτινι	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ
Dual	N.A.	ὥτινε	all genders	
	G.D.	ὅτοι		
Plur.	N.	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅττα
	A.	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅττα
	G.	(ὧντινων) ὅτων	all genders	
	D.	(οἷστισι(ν)) ὅτοις		

Reciprocal.—The Reciprocal Pronoun ἀλλήλω, 'one another,' or 'each other.'

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Dual	A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
	G.D.	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν
Plur.	A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
	G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Relative and Indirect Inter.</i>	<i>Demonstrative</i>
τίς; 'who?' <i>quis?</i>	τις, 'some one,' 'any': <i>quis.</i>	ὅς, ὅστις, 'who': <i>qui.</i>	ὅδε, οὗτος, 'this': <i>hic.</i>
πότερος; 'which of two?' <i>uter?</i>	ποτερός, 'one of two': <i>alteruter.</i>	ὁπότερος, 'which of two': <i>uter.</i>	ἕτερος, 'the one or other': <i>alter.</i>
ποιός; 'of what kind?' <i>qualis?</i>	ποιός, 'of somekind.'	οἷος, ὁποῖος, 'of which kind,' 'as': <i>qualis.</i>	τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, 'such,' 'of such a kind': <i>talis.</i>
πόσος; 'how great?' <i>quantus?</i> <i>pl.</i> 'how many?' <i>quot?</i>	ποσά, 'of some size.'	ὅσος, ὅπόσος, 'how great,' 'as': <i>quantus.</i>	τόσος, τοσοῦτος, 'so great': <i>tantus, tot.</i>

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Relative and Indirect Inter.</i>	<i>Demonstrative</i>
ποῦ; 'where?' <i>ubi?</i>	που, 'some- where': <i>alicubi.</i>	οἷ, ὅπου, 'where': <i>ubi.</i>	ἐνθάδε, 'here.' ἐκεῖ ἐνταῦθα } 'there.'
ποῖ; 'whither?'	ποι, 'some whither,' 'to some place.'	οἷ, ὅποι, 'whither.'	δεῦρο, 'hither.' ἐκείσε ἐνταυθοῖ } 'thither.'
πόθεν; 'whence?' <i>unde?</i>	ποθέν, 'from some place': <i>ali- cunde.</i>	ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, 'whence': <i>unde.</i>	ἐνθένδε, 'hence.' ἐκεῖθεν } 'thence': ἐντεῦθεν } <i>hinc, inde.</i>
πῶς; 'how?'	πως, 'some- how,' 'in some way.'	ὥς, ὅπως, 'in which way,' 'as.'	ὥδε, οὕτως, 'thus.'
πότε; 'when?'	ποτέ, 'once,' 'at some time.'	ὅτε, ὁπότε, 'when.'	τότε, 'then.'
πῇ; 'how?' 'in what way?'	πῇ, 'in some way.'	ἣ, ὅπῃ, 'in which way,' 'as.'	τῇδε, ταύτῃ, 'in this way,' 'thus.'
πηνίκα; 'at what time?'		ἡνίκα, ὅπην- νίκα, 'at which time,' 'when.'	τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, 'at that time.'

NUMERALS

	<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δῖς
3	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἐνάτος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	δωδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρεις καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαίδεκάκις
14	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαίδεκάκις
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαίδεκάκις
16	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαίδεκάκις
17	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος	ἐπτακαίδεκάκις
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαίδεκάκις
19	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνάτος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαίδεκάκις
20	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	τριακοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
40	τετταράκοντα	τετταράκοστός	τετταράκοντάκις
50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ἑβδομηκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ἐκατόν	ἐκατοστός	ἐκατοντάκις
200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός	τριακοσιάκις
400	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός	τετρακοσιάκις
500	πεντάκόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ἐπτάκόσιοι	ἐπτακοσιοστός	ἐπτακοσιάκις
800	ὀκτάκόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις

	<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
900	ἐνάκῳτιοι	ἐνακοσιστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1,000	χίλιοι	χίλιοστός	χίλιακις
2,000	δισχίλιοι	δισχίλιοστός	δισχίλιακις
10,000	μύριοι	μῦριοστός	μυριακις
20,000	δισμύριοι	δισμῦριοστός	δισμυριακις

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are declined, and from 200 upwards.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο, 'two'
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	N.A. δύο
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός	G.D. δυοῖν
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί	

	<i>M.F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	
τρεῖς, 'three'			τέτταρες, 'four'
N.	τρεῖς	τρία	<i>M.F.</i>
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	<i>N.</i>
G.	τριῶν		τέτταρες
D.	τρισί (ν)		τέτταρα
			τέτταρας
			τεττάρων
			τεττάρσι (ν)

The interrogative of the Ordinals is πόστος, -η, -ον = *quotus*?

TENSE.	Num. Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
PRESENT	S. 1.	λύ-ω	ἔ-λυ-ον	λύ-ε
	2.	λύ-εις	ἔ-λυ-ες	
	3.	λύ-ει	ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-ετον	λύ-ετον
	3.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-έτην	λύ-έτων
Stem λύ.	P. 1.	λύ-ομεν	ἔ-λυ-ομεν	λύ-ε-τε
	2.	λύ-ετε	ἔ-λυ-ετε	
	3.	λύ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λυ-ον	
FUTURE	S. 1.	λύ-σω		
	2.	λύ-σεις		
	3.	λύ-σει		
	D. 2.	λύ-σετον		
	3.	λύ-σετον		
	P. 1.	λύ-σομεν		
Stem λύσ.	2.	λύ-σετε		
	3.	λύ-σουσι(ν)		
WEAK AORIST	S. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σα	λύ-σον
	2.		ἔ-λυ-σας	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σε(ν)	
	D. 2.		ἔ-λυ-σατον	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σάτην	
	P. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σαμεν	
Stem λύσα.	2.		ἔ-λυ-σατε	λύ-σατε
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σαν	λύ-σάντων
		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
WEAK PERF.	S. 1.	λέ-λυ-κα	ἔ-λε-λυ-κη	λέ-λυ-κε
	2.	λέ-λυ-κας	ἔ-λε-λυ-κης	
	3.	λέ-λυ-κε(ν)	ἔ-λε-λυ-κει	
PLUPERFECT	D. 2.	λε-λυ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λυ-κειτον	λε-λυ-κετον
	3.	λε-λυ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λυ-κείτην	λε-λυ-κέτων
Stem λελύκ.	P. 1.	λε-λυ-καμεν	ἔ-λε-λυ-κειμεν	λε-λυ-κετε
	2.	λε-λυ-κατε	ἔ-λε-λυ-κειτε	
	3.	λε-λυ-κάσι(ν)	ἔ-λε-λυ-κεισαν	

The Strong or Second Aorist, when found, is like the Imperfect : ἔλιπον, -ες, etc. Imper. λίπε, Subj. λίπω, Opt. λίποιμι, Inf. λιπεῖν, Part. λιπών.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE	VERB INFINITIVE.	
λῦ-ω λῦ-ῃς λῦ-ῃ λῦ-ητον λῦ-ητον λῦ-ωμεν λῦ-ῃτε λῦ-ωσι(ν)	λῦ-οιμι λῦ-οις λῦ-οι λῦ-οιτον λῦ-οίτην λῦ-οιμεν λῦ-οιτε λῦ-οιεν	<i>Subst. (Infinitive).</i> λῦ-ειν	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λῦ-ων F. λῦ-ουσα N. λῦ-ον Stem λῦοντ
	λῦ-σοιμι λῦ-σοις λῦ-σοι λῦ-σοιτον λῦ-σοίτην λῦ-σοιμεν λῦ-σοιτε λῦ-σοιεν	λῦ-σειν	M. λῦ-σων F. λῦ-σουσα N. λῦ-σον Stem λῦσοντ
λῦ-σω λῦ-σῃς λῦ-σῃ λῦ-σητον λῦ-σητον λῦ-σωμεν λῦ-σητε λῦ-σωσι(ν)	λῦ-σαιμι λῦ-σαις or -σειας λῦ-σαι or -σειε(ν) λῦ-σαιτον λῦ-σαίτην λῦ-σαιμεν λῦ-σαιτε λῦ-σαιεν or -σειαν	λῦ-σαι	M. λῦ-σᾶς F. λῦ-σᾶσα N. λῦ-σαν Stem λῦσαντ
λε-λῦ-κω λε-λῦ-κῃς λε-λῦ-κῃ λε-λῦ-κητον λε-λῦ-κητον λε-λῦ-κωμεν λε-λῦ-κητε λε-λῦ-κωσι(ν) or λελυκῶς ὦ, ῆς, etc.	λε-λῦ-κοιμι λε-λῦ-κοις λε-λῦ-κοι λε-λῦ-κοιτον λε-λῦ-κοίτην λε-λῦ-κοιμεν λε-λῦ-κοιτε λε-λῦ-κοιεν or λελυκῶς εἶην, εἶης etc.	λε-λῦ-κέναι	M. λε-λῦ-κῶς F. λε-λῦ-κνῖα N. λε-λῦ-κός Stem λελῦκοτ

TENSE.	Num.	Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
			<i>Present.</i> ¹	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
PRESENT	S.	1.	λύ-ομαι	ἐ-λύ-όμην	———
		2.	λύ-ῃ, -ει	ἐ-λύ-ου	λύ-ου
		3.	λύ-εται	ἐ-λύ-ετο	λύ-έσθω
IMPERFECT	D.	2.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-εσθον	λύ-εσθον
		3.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-έσθην	λύ-έσθων
	Stem λῡ.	P.	1.	λύ-όμεθα	———
		2.	λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λύ-έσθε	λύ-εσθέ
		3.	λύ-ονται	ἐ-λύ-οντο	λύ-έσθω
WEAK FUT. P.	S.	1.	λύ-θήσομαι		
		2.	λύ-θήσῃ, -ει		
		3.	λύ-θήσεται		
Stem λῡθησ.			Etc., as Present.		
WEAK AOR. P.	S.	1.		ἐ-λύ-θην	———
		2.		ἐ-λύ-θης	λύ-θητι
		3.		ἐ-λύ-θη	λύ-θήτω
Stem λῡθη.	D.	2.		ἐ-λύ-θητον	λύ-θητον
		3.		ἐ-λύ-θήτην	λύ-θήτων
	P.	1.		ἐ-λύ-θημεν	———
		2.		ἐ-λύ-θητε	λύ-θητε
		3.		ἐ-λύ-θησαν	λύ-θέντων
PERFECT	S.	1.	λέ-λῡ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	———
		2.	λέ-λῡ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λύ-σο	λέ-θῡ-σο
		3.	λέ-λῡ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λύ-το	λε-λύ-σθω
PLUPERFECT	D.	2.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
		3.	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
	Stem λελῡ.	P.	1.	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	———
		2.	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε
		3.	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λε-λύ-σθων
FUTURE PERF.	S.	1.	λε-λύ-σομαι		
		2.	λε-λύ-σει, -ῃ		
		3.	λε-λύ-σεται		
Stem λελῡσ.			Etc. as Present.		

Strong or Second Aorist Middle, ἐλιπόμην, λιποῦ, λίπωμαι, λιποίμην, λιπέσθαι, λιπόμενος.

Passive (late) ἐλίπην, λίπηθι, λιπῶ, λιπείην, λιπήναι, λιπείς.

¹ λύσομαι, etc., is Future Middle.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
λῦ-ωμαι λῦ-ῃ λῖ-ῃται λῦ-ῃσθον λῦ-ῃσθον λῦ-ώμεθα λῦ-ῃσθε λῦ-ώνται	λῦ-οίμην λῦ-οιο λῦ-οιτο λῦ-οίσθον λῦ-οίσθην λῦ-οίμεθα λῦ-οισθε λῦ-οιντο	<i>Subst. (Infinitive).</i> λῦ-εσθαι	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λῦ-όμενος F. λῦ-ομένη N. λῦ-όμενον Stem λυομενο
	λῦ-θησοίμην λῦ-θήσοιο λῦ-θήσοιτο Etc., as Present.	λῦ-θήσεσθαι	M. λῦ-θησόμενος F. λῦ-θησομένη N. λῦ-θησόμενον Stem λῦθησομενο
λῦ-θῶ λῦ-θῆς λῦ-θῇ λῦ-θῆτον λῦ-θῆτον λῦ-θῶμεν λῦ-θῆτε λῦ-θῶσι(ν)	λῦ-θείην λῦ-θείης λῦ-θείη λῦ-θείτον λῦ-θείτην λῦ-θείμεν λῦ-θεῖτε λῦ-θεῖεν	λῦ-θῆναι	M. λῦ-θείς F. λῦ-θεῖσα N. λῦ-θέν Stem λῦθεντ
λε-λῦ-μένος ᾧ λε-λῦ-μένος ᾗς λε-λῦ-μένος ᾗ λε-λῦ-μένω ᾗτον λε-λῦ-μένω ᾗτον λε-λῦ-μένοι ᾧμεν λε-λῦ-μένοι ᾗτε λε-λῦ-μένοι ᾧσι(ν)	λε-λῦ-μένος εἶην λε-λῦ-μένος εἶης λε-λῦ-μένος εἶη λε-λῦ-μένω εἶτον λε-λῦ-μένω εἶτην λε-λῦ-μένοι εἶμεν λε-λῦ-μένοι εἶτε λε-λῦ-μένοι εἶεν	λε-λύ-σθαι	M. λε-λῦ-μένος F. λε-λῦ-μένη N. λε-λῦ-μένον Stem λελῦμενο
	λε-λῦ-σοίμην λε-λῦ-σοιο λε-λῦ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λε-λύ-σεσθαι	M. λε-λῦ-σόμενος F. λε-λῦ-σομένη N. λε-λῦ-σόμενον Stem λελῦσομενο

Verbal Adjectives { λῦ-τός, -τή, -τόν, 'able,' or 'fit, to be loosed.'
 { λῦ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, 'necessary to be loosed.'

Soft Vowel

TENSE.	Number. Person.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
FUTURE MIDDLE Stem λῦσ.	S. 1. 2. 3.	λῦ-σομαι λῦ-σῃ, -σει λῦ-σεται Etc., as Present.		None.
WEAK AORIST, MIDDLE Stem λῦσα.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.		ἐ-λῦ-σάμην ἐ-λῦ-σω ἐ-λῦ-σατο ἐ-λῦ-σασθον ἐ-λῦ-σάσθην ἐ-λῦ-σάμεθα ἐ-λῦ-σασθε ἐ-λῦ-σαντο	— λῦ-σαι λῦ-σάσθω λῦ-σασθον λῦ-σάσθων — λῦ-σασθε λῦ-σάσθων

2. *Hard Vowel Stems (α, ε, ο)—contracted*

The rules for contraction are as follow :—

α + ε } becomes α	ε + long vowel or diphthong is absorbed into it.
α + η } becomes α	
α + εἰ } becomes α	ο + ε } becomes ου
α + η } becomes α	ο + ο } becomes ου
α + ο } becomes ω	ο + ου } becomes ω
α + οῦ } becomes ω	ο + η } becomes ω
α + ω } becomes ω	ο + ω } becomes ω
α + οἰ becomes φ	ο + εἰ } becomes οἰ
ε + ε becomes εἰ	ο + η } becomes οἰ
ε + ο becomes ου	ο + οἰ } becomes οἰ

Stems—continued

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
None.	λῦ-σοίμην λῦ-σοιο λῦ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λῦ-σεσθαι	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λῦ-σόμενος F. λῦ-σομένη N. λῦ-σόμενον Stem λισσομενο
λῦ-σωμαι λῦ-σῃ λῦ-σῃται λῦ-σῃσθον λῦ-σῃσθον λῦ-σώμεθα λῦ-σῃσθε λῦ-σωνται	λῦ-σαίμην λῦ-σαιο λῦ-σαιτο λῦ-σαισθον λῦ-σαίσθην λῦ-σαίμεθα λῦ-σαισθε λῦ-σαιντο	λῦ-σασθαι	M. λῦ-σάμενος F. λῦ-σαμένη N. λῦ-σάμενον Stem λισαμενο

CONTRACTED VERBS

ACTIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶ, I honour	φιλ-ῶ, I love	δηλ-ῶ, I show
2.	τίμ-ᾷς	φιλ-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς
3.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οὔτον
3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οὔτον
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οὔμεν	δηλ-οὔμεν
2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-εῖτε	δηλ-οὔτε
3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φιλ-οὔσι	δηλ-οὔσι

Imperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐτίμ-ων	ἐφίλ-ουν	ἐδήλ-ουν
	2.	ἐτίμ-ας	ἐφίλ-εις	ἐδήλ-ους
	3.	ἐτίμ-α	ἐφίλ-ει	ἐδήλ-ου
Dual	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτον	ἐφίλ-εῖτον	ἐδήλ-οῦτον
	3.	ἐτίμ-άτην	ἐφίλ-εῖτην	ἐδήλ-ούτην
Plur.	1.	ἐτίμ-ῶμεν	ἐφίλ-οῦμεν	ἐδήλ-οῦμεν
	2.	ἐτίμ-άτε	ἐφίλ-εῖτε	ἐδήλ-ούτε
	3.	ἐτίμ-ων	ἐφίλ-ουν	ἐδήλ-ουν

Imperative Mood

Sing.	2.	τίμ-α	φίλ-ει	δήλ-ου
	3.	τίμ-άτω	φίλ-είτω	δήλ-ούτω
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φίλ-εῖτον	δήλ-οῦτον
	3.	τίμ-άτων	φίλ-εῖτων	δήλ-ούτων
Plur.	2.	τίμ-άτε	φίλ-εῖτε	δήλ-ούτε
	3.	τίμ-ώντων	φίλ-ούντων	δήλ-ούντων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶ	φίλ-ῶ	δήλ-ῶ
	2.	τίμ-ᾶς	φίλ-ῆς	δήλ-οῖς
	3.	τίμ-ῃ	φίλ-ῃ	δήλ-οῖ
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φίλ-ῆτον	δήλ-ῶτον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φίλ-ῆτον	δήλ-ῶτον
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φίλ-ῶμεν	δήλ-ῶμεν
	2.	τίμ-άτε	φίλ-ῆτε	δήλ-ῶτε
	3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φίλ-ῶσι	δήλ-ῶσι

Optative Mood

Sing.	1. τῖμ-ῶην	φιλ-οίην	δηλ-οίην
	2. τῖμ-ῶης	φιλ-οίης	δηλ-οίης
	3. τῖμ-ῶη	φιλ-οίη	δηλ-οίη
Dual	2. τῖμ-ῶτον	φιλ-οίτον	δηλ-οίτον
	3. τῖμ-ῶτην	φιλ-οίτην	δηλ-οίτην
Plur.	1. τῖμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οίμεν	δηλ-οίμεν
	2. τῖμ-ῶτε	φιλ-οίτε	δηλ-οίτε
	3. τῖμ-ῶεν	φιλ-οίεν	δηλ-οίεν

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres.	τῖμ-ᾶν	φιλ-εῖν	δηλ-οῦν
Pres. Part. Nom.	τῖμ-ῶν	φιλ-ῶν	δηλ-ῶν
	τῖμ-ῶσα	φιλ-οῦσα	δηλ-οῦσα
	τῖμ-ῶν	φιλ-οῦν	δηλ-οῦν
Acc.	τῖμ-ῶντα, etc.	φιλ-οῦντα, etc.	δηλ-οῦντα, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

Sing.	1. τῖμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-οῦμαι	δηλ-οῦμαι
	2. τῖμ-ᾷ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
	3. τῖμ-ᾶται	φιλ-εῖται	δηλ-οὔται
Dual	2. τῖμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
	3. τῖμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
Plur.	1. τῖμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ούμεθα	δηλ-ούμεθα
	2. τῖμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εῖσθε	δηλ-οὔσθε
	3. τῖμ-ᾶνται	φιλ-οῦνται	δηλ-οῦνται

Imperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐτίμ-ώμην	ἐφιλ-ούμην	ἐδηλ-ούμην
	2.	ἐτίμ-ῶ	ἐφιλ-οῦ	ἐδηλ-οῦ
	3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτο	ἐφιλ-εῖτο	ἐδηλ-οὔτο
Dual	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθον	ἐφιλ-εῖσθον	ἐδηλ-οὔσθον
	3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθην	ἐφιλ-εῖσθην	ἐδηλ-οὔσθην
Plur.	1.	ἐτίμ-ώμεθα	ἐφιλ-ούμεθα	ἐδηλ-ούμεθα
	2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθε	ἐφιλ-εῖσθε	ἐδηλ-οὔσθε
	3.	ἐτίμ-ῶντο	ἐφιλ-οῦντο	ἐδηλ-οῦντο

Imperative Mood

Sing.	2.	τίμ-ῶ	φιλ-οῦ	δηλ-οῦ
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθω	φιλ-εῖσθω	δηλ-οὔσθω
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οὔσθον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	φιλ-εῖσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων
Plur.	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εῖσθε	δηλ-οὔσθε
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	φιλ-εῖσθων	δηλ-οὔσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing.	1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-ῶμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι
	2.	τίμ-ῇ	φιλ-ῇ	δηλ-οῖ
	3.	τίμ-ᾶται	φιλ-ῇται	δηλ-ῶται
Dual	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-ῇσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
	3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	φιλ-ῇσθων	δηλ-ῶσθων
Plur.	1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ώμεθα	δηλ-ώμεθα
	2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-ῇσθε	δηλ-ῶσθε
	3.	τίμ-ῶνται	φιλ-ῶνται	δηλ-ῶνται

Optative Mood

Sing.	1.	τιμ-ώμην	φιλ-οίμην	δηλ-οίμην
	2.	τιμ-ῶο	φιλ-οῖο	δηλ-οῖο
	3.	τιμ-ῶτο	φιλ-οῖτο	δηλ-οῖτο
Dual	2.	τιμ-ῶσθον	φιλ-οῖσθον	δηλ-οῖσθον
	3.	τιμ-ῶσθην	φιλ-οῖσθην	δηλ-οῖσθην
Plur.	1.	τιμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-οίμεθα	δηλ-οίμεθα
	2.	τιμ-ῶσθε	φιλ-οῖσθε	δηλ-οῖσθε
	3.	τιμ-ῶντο	φιλ-οῖντο	δηλ-οῖντο

Infinitive and Participle

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	τιμ-ᾶσθαι	φιλ-εῖσθαι	δηλ-οῦσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	τιμ-ώμενος	φιλ-οίμενος	δηλ-ούμενος
	τιμ-ωμένη	φιλ-οιμένη	δηλ-οιμένη
	τιμ-ώμενον	φιλ-ούμενον	δηλ-ούμενον

The other tenses are uncontracted, like λῖν :

	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Aor.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
τιμῶ :	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα
φιλῶ :	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
δηλῶ :	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	δεδῆλωκα

3. *Consonant Stems*

Guttural Mutes κ, γ, χ :

πλέκω	πλέξω	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
πράττω	πράξω	ἔπρᾶξα	πέπρᾶχα	πέπρᾶγμαι
			(πέπρᾶγα)	

Dental Mutes τ, δ, θ :

πεῖθω	πέϊσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι
			(πέπεικα)	

Labial Mutes π, β, φ :

βλάπτω	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαμμαι
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Liquids and Nasals λ, ρ, μ, ν :

ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγεῶ	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγεῖκα	ἡγγεῖμαι
φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα	ἔφθαρμαι
νέμω	νεμῶ	ἔνειμα	νενέμῃκα	νενέμῃμαι
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι

In the conjugation :

Labials or Gutturals + s are written ψ (= πs, βs, φs),
ξ (= κs, γs, χs).

Labials or Gutturals are assimilated to other sounds

	Labial	Guttural
before θ becoming φ		χ
before μ „ μ		γ
before τ „ π		κ

Dentals are dropt before σ or κ.

Dentals before other consonants become σ.

Liquids do not change.

Nasals are treated irregularly, and each verb must be learnt by itself.

ν is usually dropt before κ, τ, θ, μ, σ.

Perfect Passive

Inflections of the Perfect Passive of verbs having Guttural, Dental, Liquid, or Nasal Stems, as λέλεγμαι from λεγ- 'say,' πέπεισμαι (for πέπειθμαι) from πιθ- 'persuade,' ἔσπαρμαι from σπερ- 'sow,' πέφασμαι (for πέφανμαι) from φαν- 'show.'

Indicative

Sing. 1.	λέλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσπαρμαι	πέφασμαι
2.	λέλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσπαρσαι	πέφανσαι
3.	λέλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσπαρται	πέφανται
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
3.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
Plur. 1.	λελέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	ἐσπάρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε	πέφανθε
3.	λελεγμένοι εἰσὶ	πεπεισμένοι εἰσὶ	ἐσπαρμένοι εἰσὶ	πεφασμένοι εἰσὶ

Pluperfect

Sing.	1.	ἐλελέγμην	ἐπεπείσμην	ἐπεφάσμην
	2.	ἐλέλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἐπέφαντο
	3.	ἐλέλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἐπέφαντο
Dual	2.	ἐλελέχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἐπέφανθον
	3.	ἐλελέχθην	ἐπεπείσθην	ἐπεφάνθην
Plur.	1.	ἐλελέγεμεθα	ἐπεπείσαμεθα	ἐπεφάσαμεθα
	2.	ἐλέλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐπέφανθε
	3.	λελεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπευσμένοι ἦσαν	πεφασμένοι ἦσαν

Imperative

Sing.	2.	λέλεξο	πέπεισο	ἐσπαρσο	πέφανσο
	3.	λελέχθω	πεπείσθω	ἐσπάρθω	πεφάνθω
Dual	2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἐσπαρθον	πέφανθον
	3.	λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἐσπάρθων	πεφάνθων
Plur.	2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἐσπαρθε	πέφανθε
	3.	λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἐσπάρθων	πεφάνθων

Infinitive and Participle

<i>Inf.</i>	λελέχθαι	πεπεῖσθαι	ἐσπάρθαι	πεφάνθαι
<i>Part.</i>	λελεγμένος	πεπευσμένος	ἐσπαρμένος	πεφασμένος

Subjunctive and Optative are formed by using the participle with ᾧ and εἶην :

λελεγμένος ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, etc.
ἐσπαρμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, etc.

TABLE OF THE PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF λύω

TENSES		INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIV	OPTATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLES
ACTIVE	<i>Pres.</i>	λύω, I loose	λῦε	λίω	λοίμαι	λύειν	λύων
	<i>Imperf.</i>	ἔλυον					
	<i>Future</i>	λύσω			λίσσοιμι	λύσειν	λύσων
	<i>1st Aor.</i>	ἔλυσα	λῦσον	λύσω	λίσσαιομι	λῦσαι	λύσας
	<i>Perf.</i> <i>Pluperf.</i>	λέλυκα ἔλελύκη	λέλυκε	λελύκω	λελύκοιμι	λελυκέσθαι	λελυκώς
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE	<i>Pres.</i>	λύομαι	λύου	λύωμαι	λοοίμην	λύεσθαι	λύόμενος
	<i>Imperf.</i>	ἐλύομην					
	<i>Future</i>	λύσομαι			λυσοίμην	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
	<i>1st Aor.</i>	ἐλυσάμην	λῦσαι	λίσσωμαι	λυσάιμην	λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος
	<i>Perf.</i> <i>Pluperf.</i> <i>Fut. Perf.</i>	λέλυμαι ἐλελύμην λελύσομαι	λέλυτο	λελυμένος ᾧ	λελυμένος εἶην	λελύσθαι	λελυμένος
PASSIVE ONLY					λελυσοίμην	λελύσεσθαι	λελυσόμενος
	<i>1st Aor.</i> <i>Future</i>	ἐλύθην λυθήσομαι	λύθητι	λυθῶ	λυθείην λυθησοίμην	λυθῆναι λυθήσεσθαι	λυθείς λυθησόμενος

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE VOICE

*Indicative Mood**Present*

<i>Stem στα-</i>	<i>Stem ἐ-</i>	<i>Stem θε-</i>	<i>Stem δο-</i>
S. 1. ἵστημι, set up	ἵημι, send	τίθημι, place	δίδωμι, give
2. ἵστης	ἴης	τίθης	δίδως
3. ἵσθις(ν)	ἴησι(ν)	τίθῃσι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)
D. 2. ἱσῶτον	ἴετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἱσῶτον	ἴετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἴεμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἴετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἱσῶσι(ν)	ἴασι(ν)	τίθέασι(ν)	διδόασι(ν)

Imperfect

S. 1. ἵστην	ἴην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν
2. ἵστης	ἴεις	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους
3. ἵσθη	ἴει	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου
D. 2. ἱσῶτον	ἴετον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον
3. ἱσῶτην	ἴετην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην
P. 1. ἵσταμεν	ἴεμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν
2. ἵστατε	ἴετε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε
3. ἱσῶσαν	ἴεσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν

Aorist

S. 1. ἔστην, I stood	ἦκα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
2. ἔστης	ἦκας	ἔθηκας	ἔδωκας
3. ἔσθη	ἦκε(ν)	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)
D. 2. ἔστητον	εἶτον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον
3. ἔστήτην	εἶτην	ἔθέτην	ἔδότην
P. 1. ἔστημεν	εἶμεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν ¹
2. ἔσθητε	εἶτε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε ¹
3. ἔστησαν	εἶσαν } ἦκαν }	ἔθεσαν } ἔθηκαν }	ἔδοσαν } ἔδωκαν }

¹ Sometimes ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε.

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing. 2.	ἴσθη	ἴει	τίθει	δίδου
3.	ἰσάτω	ἰέτω	τιθέτω	διδότω
Dual 2.	ἴστατον	ἴετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3.	ἰσάτων	ἰέτων	τιθέτων	διδότων
Plur. 2.	ἴστατε	ἴετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3.	ἰσάντων	ἰέντων	τιθέντων	διδόντων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2.	στήθι ¹	ἔς	θές	δός
3.	στήτω	ἔτω	θέτω	δότω
Dual 2.	στήτον	ἔτον	θέτον	δότον
3.	στήτων	ἔτων	θέτων	δότων
Plur. 2.	στήτε	ἔτε	θέτε	δότε
3.	σπάντων	έντων	θέντων	δόντων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing. 1.	ἰσῶ	ἰῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ
2.	ἰσῆς	ἰῆς	τιθῆς	διδῆς
3.	ἰσῇ	ἰῇ	τιθῇ	διδῇ
Dual 2.	ἰσῆτον	ἰῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον
3.	ἰσῆτων	ἰῆτων	τιθῆτων	διδῶτων
Plur. 1.	ἰσῶμεν	ἰῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν
2.	ἰσῆτε	ἰῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε
3.	ἰσῶσι(ν)	ἰῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)

Second Aorist

Sing. 1.	σῶ	ῶ	θῶ	δῶ
2.	σῆς	ῆς	θῆς	δῆς

etc., like the Present

¹ In compounds also ἀπό-σῶ, etc.

Sing.	1. ἴσταιήν	είήν	τιθείήν	διδοίήν
	2. ἴσταιήs	είήs	τιθείήs	διδοίήs
	3. ἴσταιή	είή	τιθείή	διδοίή
Dual	2. ἴσταιῖτον	είῖτον	τιθείῖτον	διδοῖτον
	3. ἴσταιῖτην	είῖτην	τιθείῖτην	διδοῖτην
Plur.	1. ἴσταιῖμεν	είῖμεν	τιθείῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	2. ἴσταιῖτε	είῖτε	τιθείῖτε	διδοῖτε
	3. ἴσταιῖεν	είῖεν	τιθείῖεν	διδοῖεν

<i>Second Aorist</i>				
Sing.	1. σταιήν	είήν	θείήν	δοίήν
	2. σταιήs	είήs	θείήs	δοίήs

etc., like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	ἰστάναι	ἰέναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	στῆναι	εἶναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	ἰστάς	είς	τιθείς	διδούς
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	στάς	εῖς	θείς	δούς

The Weak Aorist, perfect and pluperfect, are conjugated like λύω :

<i>Weak Aor.</i>	ἔστησα	ἦκα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
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(Only used in the 1. 2. 3. Sing. Indic., the rest supplied by the Strong Aorist.)

<i>Perf.</i>	ἔσθηκα	-εῖκα	τέθηκα	δέδωκα
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἔσθηκη	-εῖκη	έτεθήκη	έδεδώκη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood—Present

Sing.	1. ἴσταμαι	ἴεμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι
	2. ἴσασαι	ἴεσαι	τίθεται	δίδοσαι
	3. ἴσταται	ἴεται	τίθεται	δίδοται
Dual	2. ἴσασθον	ἴεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον
	3. ἴσασθον	ἴεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον
Plur.	1. ἰσάμεθα	ἴεμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα
	2. ἴσασθε	ἴεσθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε
	3. ἴστανται	ἴενται	τίθενται	δίδονται

Imperfect

Sing.	1. ἰστάμην	ἰέμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδίδόμην
	2. ἴτασο	ἴεσο	ἐτίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο
	3. ἴτατο	ἴετο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο
Dual	2. ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	ἐτίεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον
	3. ἰτάσθην	ἴεσθην	ἐτιέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην
Plur.	1. ἰστάμεθα	ἴεμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα
	2. ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	ἐτίεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε
	3. ἴταντο	ἴεντο	ἐτίεντο	ἐδίδοντο

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	εἴμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	2.	εἴσο	ἔθου	ἔδου
	3.	εἶτο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
Dual	2.	εἶσθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	3.	εἴσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
Plur.	1.	εἴμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	2.	εἴσθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
	2.	εἶντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing.	2. ἴτασο	ἴεσο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο
	3. ἰτάσθω	ἴεσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω
Dual	2. ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	τίεσθον	δίδοσθον
	3. ἰτάσθων	ἴεσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων
Plur.	2. ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	τίεσθε	δίδοσθε
	3. ἰτάσθων	ἴεσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων

Second Aorist

Sing.	2. (wanting)	οὔ	θοῦ	δοῦ
	3.	ἔσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
Dual	2.	ἔσθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
Plur.	2.	ἔσθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing.	1.	ἰστώμαι	ἰῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι
	2.	ἰσθῆ	ἰῆ	τιθῆ	διδῶ
	3.	ἰσθῆται	ἰῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται
Dual	2.	ἰσθήσθον	ἰῆσθον	τιθήσθον	διδῶσθον
	3.	ἰσθήσθον	ἰῆσθον	τιθήσθον	διδῶσθον
Plur.	1.	ἰστώμεθα	ἰώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα
	2.	ἰσθῆσθε	ἰῆσθε	τιθήσθε	διδῶσθε
	3.	ἰστώνται	ἰώνται	τιθώνται	διδώνται

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	ῶμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	2.	ῶ	θῶ	δῶ
	3.	ῶται	θῶται	δῶται
Dual	2.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	3.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur.	1.	ῶμεθα	θῶμεθα	δῶμεθα
	2.	ῆσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	3.	ῶνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

*Optative Mood**Present*

Sing.	1.	ἰσταίμην	ἰεῖμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην
	2.	ἰσταῖο	ἰεῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοῖο
	3.	ἰσταῖτο	ἰεῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο
Dual	2.	ἰσταῖσθον	ἰεῖσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον
	3.	ἰσταῖσθην	ἰεῖσθην	τιθεῖσθην	διδοῖσθην
Plur.	1.	ἰσταίμεθα	ἰεῖμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα
	2.	ἰσταῖσθε	ἰεῖσθε	τιθεῖσθε	διδοῖσθε
	3.	ἰσταίντο	ἰεῖντο	τιθεῖντο	διδοῖντο

Second Aorist

Sing.	1. (wanting)	εἶμην	θείμην	δοίμην
	2.	εἶο	θείο	δοῖο

etc. like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	ἵστασθαι	ἴεσθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοςθαι
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	ἴσθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	ἵστάμενος	ἰέμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	ἔμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος
<i>Perf.</i>	ἴσταμαι	-εἶμαι		δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἴσταμην	-εἶμην		ἐδέδομην

Weak Aor. ἔστησάμην only, the others use Strong Aor.

<i>Perf.</i>	ἴσταμαι	-εἶμαι	τέθημαι	δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἴσταμην	-εἶμην	ἐτέθημην	ἐδέδομην

Verbs in -νυμι, as δείκνυμι 'I show,' have irregular forms only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Active Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Inf. Pres.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>				δείκνύναι
1.	δείκνυμι	ἐδείκνυν		
2.	δείκνυς	ἐδείκνυς	δείκνυ	
3.	δείκνυσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυ	δείκνύτω	
<i>Dual</i>				
2.	δείκνυτον	ἐδείκνυτον	δείκνύτον	
3.	δείκνυτον	ἐδείκνυτην	δείκνύτων	
<i>Plur.</i>				<i>Part. Pres.</i>
1.	δείκνυμεν	ἐδείκνυμεν		δεικν-ύς -ῦσα -ύν
2.	δείκνυτε	ἐδείκνυτε	δείκνυτε	
3.	δείκνυσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυσαν	δείκνύντω	

Note.—Subj. and Obj. δεικνύω, δεικνύοιμι, like λύω, λύοιμι.

Passive Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Inf. Pres.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>				δείκνυσθαι
1.	δείκνυμαι	ἐδείκνυμην		
2.	δείκνυσαι	ἐδείκνυσσο	δείκνυσσο	
3.	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο	δείκνύσθω	
<i>Dual</i>				<i>Part. Pres.</i>
2.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον	δείκνυσθον	δεικνύμενος
3.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνύσθην	δείκνύσθων	
<i>Plur.</i>				
1.	δείκνύμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα		
2.	δείκνυσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε	δείκνύσθε	
3.	δείκνυνται	ἐδείκνυντο	δείκνυσθων	

Note.—Subj. and Opt. δεικνύομαι, δεικνυίμην, like λύομαι, λυοίμην.

TABLE OF PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN -μι

Active Voice

	INDICATIVE.	IMPER.	SUBJUNC.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTIC.
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	ἴστημι, ἴστην ἔστην	ἴσθη σῆθι	ἴσῃ σῶ	ἴσταιην σταίην	ἴσταναι σῆναι	ἰστάς στάς
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	τίθημι, τίθημι τίθημι	τίθει θες	τίθῃ θῶ	τίθειην θείην	τίθεναι θεῖναι	τιθείς θείς
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	ἵημι, ἵην ἔημι	ἵει ἕς	ἵῃ ῶ	ἵειην εῖην	ἵεναι εῖναι	ἱείς είς
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	δίδωμι, δίδουν ἔδωμι	δίδου δος	διδῶ δῶ	διδόην δοίην	διδάναι δοῦναι	διδούς δούς

Middle and Passive Voice

<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	ἴσσομαι, ἴσσομαι ἔσσομαι	ἴσσο σο	ἴσσω σῶ	ἴσσαιην σσαιην	ἴσσασθαι σσασθαι	ἰστάμενος σώμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	τίθημαι, τίθημαι ἔθημαι	τίθει θες	τίθῃ θῶ	τίθειην θείην	τίθεναι θεῖναι	τιθέμενος θέμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	ἵημαι, ἵημαι ἔημαι	ἵει ἕς	ἵῃ ῶ	ἵειην εῖην	ἵεναι εῖναι	ἱέμενος έμενος
<i>Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.</i>	δίδωμαι, δίδωμαι ἔδωμαι	δίδου δος	διδῶ δῶ	διδόην δοίην	διδόναι δόναι	διδόμενος δόμενος

The First Aorist ἔστηράμην is used Transitiuely.

I. εἰμί, 'I am,'

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	εἰ-μί		ᾧ
		2.	εἶ	ἴσ-θι	ῆς
		3.	ἐσ-τί(ν)	ἔσ-τω	ῆ
	Dual	2.	ἐσ-τόν	ἔσ-τον	ῆ-τον
		3.	ἐσ-τόν	ἔσ-των	ῆ-τον
	Plur.	1.	ἐσ-μέν		ᾧ-μεν
		2.	ἐσ-τέ	ἔσ-τε	ῆ-τε
		3.	εἰ-σί(ν)	ὄντ-ων	ᾧ-σι
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ἦν or ἦ		
		2.	ἦσ-θα		
		3.	ἦν		
	Dual	2.	ἦ-στον		
		3.	ἦ-στην		
	Plur.	1.	ἦ-μεν		
		2.	ἦ-τε		
		3.	ἦ-σαν		
FUTURE	Sing.	1.	ἔσ-ομαι		
		2.	ἔσ-η or -ει		
		3.	ἔσ-ται		
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-εσθον		
		3.	ἔσ-εσθον		
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-όμεθα		
		2.	ἔσ-εσθε		
		3.	ἔσ-ονται		

Verb-stem ἐσ

OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
εἴην εἴης εἴη εἴτον εἴτην εἴμεν εἴτε εἴεν	εἶ-ναι	m. ὄν f. οὔσα n. ὄν
ἐσ-οίμην ἐσ-οιο ἐσ-οιτο ἐσ-οισθον ἐσ-οίστην ἐσ-οίμεθα ἐσ-οισθε ἐσ-οιντο	ἐσ-εσθαι	m. ἐσ-όμενος f. ἐσ-ομένη n. ἐσ-όμενον

2. εἶμι, 'I shall go,' Verb-stem

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	εἶ-μι	ἴθι	ἴω	ἴωμι	ἴέναι	m. ἴών f. ἰούσα n. ἴόν Stem ἰόντ
		2.	εἶ	ἴτω	ἴῃς	ἴῃς		
		3.	εἶ-σι(ν)		ἴῃ	ἴῃ		
	Dual	2.	ἴ-τον		ἴητον	ἴούτων		
		3.	ἴ-τον		ἴητον	ἴούτων		
	Plur.	1.	ἴ-μεν		ἴωμεν	ἴωμεν		
		2.	ἴ-τε	ἴτε	ἴητε	ἴούτε		
		3.	ἴ-σσι(ν)	ἴόντων	ἴωσι(ν)	ἴούεν		
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ἴα					
		2.	ἴεσθα					
		3.	ἴει					
	Dual	2.	ἴτον					
		3.	ἴτην					
	Plur.	1.	ἴμεν					
		2.	ἴτε					
		3.	ἴσαν { ἴσαν }					

N.B.—The present tense only is used with future meaning: εἶμι 'I will go' (cp. 'I am going'), ἴα 'I was going,' 'I went,' ἴέναι 'to go,' ἴόν 'going.'

3. φημί, 'I say,' Verb-stem φα

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	φημί	φαθί φάτω	φῶ	φαίην	φαῖναι	(φάς) ¹
		2.	φῆς		φῆς	φαίης		
		3.	φήσιν(ν)		φή	φαίη		
	Dual	2.	φατόν	φάτε φάσιν(ν)	φήτον	φαίτον		
		3.	φατόν		φήτον	φαίτην		
	Plur.	1.	φαμέν		φώμεν	φαίμεν		
		2.	φάτε		φήτε	φαίτε		
		3.	φᾶσιν(ν)		φώσιν(ν)	φαίεν		
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ἔφην					
		2.	ἔφισθα					
		3.	ἔφη					
	Dual	2.	ἔφατον					
		3.	ἔφάτην					
	Plur.	1.	ἔφαμεν					
		2.	ἔφατε					
		3.	ἔφασαν					

Weak Aorist, ἔφησα. Part. Mid. φάμενος.

¹ φάσκω, from φάσκειν, is commonly used, and an Imperfect ἔφασκε is used for a strong or reiterated assertion.

Οἶδα, the Perfect of the stem ἰδ (Strong Aorist εἶδον) is thus conjugated :—
οἶδα, 'I know,' Verb-stem ἰδ

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PERFECT	Sing.	1.	οἶδα	ἴσθι	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην	εἰδέναι	m. εἰδώς f. εἰδύια n. εἰδός Stem εἶδοτ
		2.	οἶσθα		εἰδήῃς	εἰδείης		
		3.	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδή	εἰδείη		
	Dual	2.	ἴστων		εἰδῶτον	εἰδείτον		
		3.	ἴστων		εἰδῶτον	εἰδείτον		
	Plur.	1.	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν	εἰδείμεν		
		2.	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδῶτε	εἰδείτε		
		3.	ἴσασι(ν)		εἰδῶσι(ν)	εἰδείν		
PLUPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ἤδη		ἤδην			
		2.	ἤδησθα		ἤδησθαι			
		3.	ἤδει(ν)		ἤδει(ν)			
	Dual	2.	ἤστων		ἤστων			
		3.	ἤστων		ἤστων			
	Plur.	1.	ἤσμεν		ἤσμεν			
		2.	ἤστε		ἤστε			
		3.	ἤσαν		ἤσαν			

FUTURE εἰσομαι, εἰσῆ, etc.

Irregular Perfects

A few perfects have short forms which are used commonly or regularly instead of the longer ones.

ίστημι	βαίνω	θνήσκω	(δείδω)
ἔστηκα	βέβηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
ἔστηκας	βέβηκας	τέθνηκας	δέδοικας
ἔστηκε(ν)	βέβηκε(ν)	τέθνηκε(ν)	δέδοικε(ν)
ἔστατον	βέβᾳτον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
ἔστατον	βέβατον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
ἔσταμεν	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	δέδιμεν
ἔστατε	βέβατε	τέθνατε	δέδιτε
ἔστασι(ν)	βεβᾶσι(ν)	τεθνώσι(ν)	δεδίωσι

Indicative Pluperfect

εἰστήκη		ἐδεδοίκη
εἰστήκης		ἐδεδοίκης
εἰστήκει(ν)		ἐδεδοίκει
ἔστατον		
ἔστατην		ἐδέδιμεν
ἔσταμεν		ἐδέδιτε
ἔστατε		ἐδέδισαν
ἔστασαν		

Imperative

ἔσταθι	τέθναθι	δέδιθι
ἔστατω, etc.	τεθνάτω, etc.	δεδίτω, etc.

Subjunctive

ἔστω, ἔσῃς, etc. βεβῶ, etc.	δεδίω, etc.
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Optative

ἔσταίνην, etc.	τεθναίνην, etc.
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Infinitive

ἑσθάναι	βεβάναι	τεθνάσαι	δεδιέναι
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Participles

ἔστως -ῶσα	βεβώς -ῶσα	τεθνεώς -ῶσα	θεδιδώς -υῖα -ός
Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν, etc.	Acc. -ότα -υῖαν, etc.

Note.—γέγονα ‘I am born,’ from γίγνομαι, has a Participle γεγώς, γεγῶσα, and ἔοικα ‘I seem,’ has a Participle εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός. πίπτω ‘fall,’ Perf. πέπτωκα, has Part. πεπτώς. The neuter forms are hardly to be found; but ἔστως neut. in Plutarch suggests what they should be. However, they are best not used.

Irregular Second Aorist

ἀλίσκομαι (αλ-), ‘be taken’: ἐάλων or ἤλων, ἀλῶ, ἀλοίην, ἀλῶναι, ἀλούς.

βαίνω (βα-), ‘go’: ἔβην, βῆθι,¹ βῶ, βαίην, βῆναι, βάς.

βιόω (βιο-), ‘live’: ἐβίων, βιῶ, βιύην, βιῶναι, βιούς.

γινώσκω (γνω-), ‘know’: ἔγνων, γνῶθι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶναι, γνούς.

διδράσκω (δρα-), ‘run away’: ἔδραν, δρῶ, δραίην, δρᾶναι, δράς.

¹ In compounds also κατά-βᾶ, etc.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	IMPERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
ἀγείρω, 'collect'	ἀγερῶ	ἤγερα	-εῦγα (<i>intr.</i>)		-εῖσθην
-ἀγνυμι, 'break' (<i>tr.</i>)	-ἀξῶ	-έξα	ῆχα	ῆγμαι	ῆχθην
ἄγω, 'lead'	ἄξω	ῆξα		ῆσμαι	ῆσθην
ᾄδω, 'sing'	ᾄσομαι	ᾄσα		ᾄρμαι	ᾄρθην
αἶρω, 'lift'	αἶρῶ	ῆρα	ῆρα	ῆρημαι	ῆρέθην
αἶρῶ (-ε-), 'take'	αἶρήσῃ	είλον		ῆσθηναι (<i>dep.</i>)	
αἰσθάνομαι, 'perceive'	αἰσθήσομαι	ῆσθόμην	ἄκηκα		ἠκούσθην
ἀκούω, 'hear'	ἀκούσομαι	ῆκουσα	ἔαλωκα		
ἄλίσκομαι, 'am caught'	ἄλίσσομαι	ἔάλων ¹	ῆλωκα		
		ῆλων	ῆμάρτηκα	ῆμάρτημαι	ῆμαρτήθην
ἄμαρτάνω, 'err'	ἄμαρτήσομαι	ῆμαρτον		ῆμψέσμαι	
ἄμφιέννυμι, 'clothe'	ἄμφιῶ	ῆμψέσα	ἀνῆλωκα	ἀνῆλωμαι	ἀνῆλώθην
ἀνᾶλίσκω, 'pay'	ἀνᾶλίσσω	ἀνῆλωσα	βέβηκα		
βαίνω, 'go'	βήσομαι	ἔβην ²	βέβηκα	βέβημαι	ἐβλήθην
βάλλω, 'throw'	βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβηκα		
βιῶ (-ο-), 'live'	ζήσομαι	ἔβιον	βεβίωκα		ἐβουλήθην
βούλομαι, 'wish'	βουλήσομαι			βεβούλημαι	ῆβουλήθην

¹ The Moods are ἐάλων, or ἦλων, ἔδω, ἔδωκα, ἔδωκα, ἔδωκα.² The Moods are ἐβην, βῆθι, βῶ, βᾶν, βᾶν, βᾶν, βᾶν.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
γαμῶ (-ε), 'marry'	γαμῶ	ἔγημα	γαγάμηκα		ἐγέλυσθην
γελάω (-α), 'laugh'	γελάσομαι	ἐγέλασα	γάγονα	γεγέννημαι	ἐγνώσθην
γίνομαι, 'become'	γενήσομαι	ἐγενόμην	ἔγνωκα	ἐγνώσμαι	ἐδύχθην
γινώσκω, 'ascertain'	γνώσομαι	ἔγνων ¹		δέδηγμαι	
δάκνω, 'bite'	δήξομαι	ἔδακον			ἐδέξθην
δεῖ (-ε), 'it is necessary'	δεήσει	ἐδέησε			ἐδιδάχθην
δέομαι, 'entreat'	δεήσομαι		δεδίδαχα	δεδίδαγμα	
διδάσκω, 'teach'	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	-δέδρακα	δέδογμα	
ἀπο-διδάσκω, 'run'	-δράσομαι	-έδραν		δέδογμαι	ἐδινύθην
δοκῶ (-ε), 'seem'	δόξω	ἔδοξα			ἠδινύθην
δύναμαι, 'can'	δυνήσομαι				ἠγέρθην
ἐγείρω, 'arouse'	ἐγερῶ	ἤγειρα	ἐγρίγορα	ἐγίγερμαι	ἐθίσθην
ἐθίζω, 'accustom'	ἐθιῶ	εἴθισα	εἴθικα	εἴθισμαι	ἐθίσθην
ἐλαύνω, 'drive'	ἐλῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα	ἐλήλαμαι	ἠλάθην
ἐλκω, 'drag'	ἐλξῶ	εἴλκυσα	εἴλκυκα		εἰλκυσθην
ἑπομαι, 'follow'	ἑψομαι	ἑσπόμην			
ἔρχομαι, 'go', 'come'	εἶμι	ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα	εἴλκυσμαι	
	ἐλεύσομαι				

ἐσθίω, 'eat'	ἐδομαι	ἔφαγον	ἐδόδοκα	ἐδίδεσμαι	εὔρεθην
εὐρίσκω, 'find'	εὐρίσσω	εἶρον	εὔρηκα	εὔρημαι	εἰάθην
ἔχω, 'have'	ἔξω	ἔσχον	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχημαι	ἐξέχθην
ἔω (-α), 'allow' (<i>imperf. εἶων</i>)	ἔῶσω	ἔῶσα	ἔῶκα	ἔξενυμαι	
ζυγνυμι, 'yoke'	ζυξίω	ἔζευξα			
ζῶ (-α-), 'live'	ζῶσω				
θάπτω, 'bury'	θαύσωμαι	ἐβίων	βεβίωκα	τέθαμμαι	ἐτάφην
θιγγάνω, 'touch'	θαίψω	ἐθαψα			
ἀποθνήσκω, 'die'	θίξομαι	ἔθηνον	-τέθνηκα	-ἔγμαι	ἐκαθάρθην
ἄφικνουμαι (-ε-), 'come'	-θάνουμαι	-έθανον		κεκάθαρμαι	
καθαίρω, 'cleanse'	-ίξομαι	-ἔκωμην			
καθέζομαι, 'sit down'	καθαροῦ	ἐκάθηρα			
καθίζω, 'set, also 'sit'	καθεδουμαι ¹				
καίω, 'burn'	καθιῶ	ἐκάθισα		κέκαυμαι	ἐκάην
καλῶ (-ε-), 'call'	καίσω	ἔκαισα	-κέκαυκα	κέκλημαι	ἐκλήθην
κόμω, 'toil'	καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα		
κλάω, κλάω, 'weep'	κάμωμαι	ἔκωμον	κέκμηκα	κέκλαυμαι	ἐκλίθην
κλάνω, 'bend'	κλαύσομαι	ἔκλαυσα		κέκλιμαι	ἐκρεμάσθην
κρεμάννυμι, 'hang' (<i>tr.</i>)	κλινῶ	ἔκλινα	κέκλικα		
	κρεμῶ	ἐκρέμασα			

¹ The First Aor. Act. moods are ἐγμων, γνῶθι, γνῶ, γροσθι, γρώναι, γροῖς.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
κρίνω, 'judge' -κτείνω, 'kill', ¹	κρινῶ -κτενῶ	ἔκρινα -έκτευνα	κέκρικα -έκτοικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην ἔκτανον
λαγχάνω, 'obtain by lot' λαμβάνω, 'take' λανθάνω, 'lie hid' λανθάνομαι, 'forget'	λήξομαι λήψομαι λήσω	ἔλαχον ἔλαβον ἔλαθον	ἐλληχα ἐλληφα	ἐλλήγμαι ἐλλήμμαι	ἐλήχθην ἐλήφθην ἐλήφθην
λέγω, φημί, ἀγορεύω, 'say'	λέξω	ἔλεξα	λέληθα	λέλογμαι 'I forget'	ἐλόσθην 'I forgot' ἐλέχθην
λείπω, 'leave'	εἶρω λείψω	εἶπον ἔλειψα ἔλιπον	εἶρηκα λέλοιπα	εἶρημαι λέλειμμαι	ἐρήσθην ἐλείφθην ἐλίπην
μανθάνω, 'learn' μέλει, 'it is a care' μέλλω, 'intend' μένω, 'remain' μίγνυμι, 'mix' μυμνήσκω, 'remind'	μαθήσομαι μελήσει μελλήσω μεινῶ μείξω -μνήσω	ἔμαθον ἔμέλησε ἔμέλλησα ἔμεινα ἔμειξα -έμνησα	μεμάθηκα μεμέληκε μεμνήκα	μέμεγμαι μέμνημαι 'I remember'	ἐμάχθην ἐμνήσθην

νέμω, 'allot'	νεῖμαι	ἐνείμα	νενέμηκα	νενεμήμαι	ἐνέμηθην
νέω, 'swim'	νέυσμαι	ἐνευσά	νένευκα		
οἶγω ² 'open'	οἶξω	οἶξα		οἶξμαι	
οἶστρον ³ 'destroy'	-ολῶ	-ώλεσα	-ολώλεκα (intr.)		
ὀμνύμι, 'swear'	ὀμνύμαι	ὤμοσα	ὀμόμοκα		ὤμωθην
ὀμόργνυμι, 'wipe'	ὀμόρξω	ὤμορξα			ὤμώρχθην
ὀρῶ (-α-), 'see'	ὀρῶμαι	εἶδον ⁴	εἶδρα	εἶδμαι	ὤφθην
ὀφείλω, 'owe'	ὀφείλῃσιν	ὤφελον	ὤφληκα		
ὀφλισκάνω, 'owe'	ὀφλίσσω	ὤφλον	πέπαικα	πέπαισμαι	
παίζω, 'sport'	παίζομαι	ἐπαίσα	πέπονθα		
πάσχω, 'suffer'	πάσσομαι	ἐπάθον	πέποιθα (I believe)	πέπεισμαι	ἐπέισθην
πείθω, 'persuade'	πέισω	ἐπεισα			
πετάννυμι, 'spread'	πετῶ	ἐπιθον		πέπτῶμαι	ἐπετάσθην
πύμπλημι, ⁵ 'fill'	πύλῃσιν	ἐπέτῶσα		πέπλησμαι	ἐπλήσθην

¹ For the Passive Voice ἀπο-θνήσκει is used, perf. τέθνηκα.

² The double augment occurs chiefly in compounds.

³ Usually ἀπ-όλλυμι.

⁴ Str. Aor. Act. Moods are εἶδον, ἰδέ, ἴδω, ἴδωμι, ἰδῶν, ἰδών.

⁵ In compounds, if μ precedes, the μ of the stem is dropped, as ἐμ-πύμπλημι, but ἐν-επιμπλημι.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
πύρρηναι, 'burn' (<i>tr.</i>)	πύρσω	-έρρησα		-έπρημαι	-επρίσθην
πίνω, 'drink'	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα	-έπρημαι	ἐπόθην
πίπτω, 'fall'	πίπτωμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα ²	-έπρημαι	
πλέω, 'sail'	πλείσσομαι ³	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα	πέπλευσμαι	
πνέω, 'breathe'	πνέσσομαι ⁴	ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα	πέπνευμαι	
πυνθάνομαι, 'ascertain'	πύσσομαι	ἐπύθην			
πωλῶ (-ε), 'sell'	πωλήσω	ἐπώλησα			
ἀποδίδωμαι	ἀποδώσομαι	ἀπέδομην			
πιτράσκω		ἔρρευσα	πέπρᾱκα ⁵	πέπρᾱμαι	ἐπράσθην
ρεύω, 'flow'	ρεύσομαι		ἔρρῆκα		ἐρρήην (<i>act.</i>)
ρήννυμι, 'break' (<i>tr.</i>)	ρήνσομαι	ἔρρηξα			ἐρράην
σβέννυμι, 'extinguish'	σβέσω	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβηκα (<i>intr.</i>)	ἔσβημαι	ἐσβέσθην
		ἔσβην (<i>intr.</i>)	ἔσβηκα (<i>intr.</i>)		
σκεδάννυμι, 'scatter'	σκεδῶ	ἐσκέδᾱσα		ἐσκέδᾱμαι	ἐσκεδάσθην
σπένδω, 'pour'	σπέσω	ἔσπεισα		ἔσπειμαι	ἐσπείσθην
στέλλω, 'equip', 'send'	στέλω	ἔστοιλα	ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	ἐστάλην
στερίσκω, 'deprive'	στερίσω	ἐστέρησα	ἐστέρηκα	ἐστέρημαι	ἐστέρησθην

στρέφω, 'turn' (<i>tr.</i>)	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	τέτρεκα	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστράφην
τείνω, 'stretch'	τενῶ	ἔτεινα	τέτρεκα	τέτῃμαι	ἐτέλεσθην
τελῶ (-ε), 'complete'	τελῶ	ἔτέλεσα	τέτρεκα	τέτλεσμαι	ἐτέλεσθην
τέμνω, 'cut'	τεμῶ	ἔτεμον	τέτρεκα	τέτρεμαι	ἐτέμην
τίκτω, 'bring forth'	τίξομαι	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα	τέτισμαι	ἐτίωθην
τίνω, 'pay'	τίσω	ἔεισα	τέτρεκα	τέτρεμαι	ἐτέρεθην
τρέφω, 'turn' (<i>tr.</i>)	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα ⁷	τέτρεφα	τέτρεμαι	ἐτράφην
τρέφω, 'feed'	θρέψω		τέτρεφα	τέτρεμαι	
τρέχω, 'run'	δραμοῦμαι	ἔδραμον	δεδράμηνκα		
τυγχάνω, 'hit'	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον	τετύχηκα	ὑπέσχημαι	ἐφάνθην
ὑποσχεῖσθαι, 'promise'	ὑποσχήσομαι	ὑπέσχομαι		πέφασμαι	ἠνέχθην
φάινω, 'show'	φανῶ	ἔφηνα	πέφηνα		
φέρω, 'bear'	οἴσω	ἠνεγκα	ἠήνοχα	ἠήνεμαι	
		ἠνεγκον			
φεύγω, 'flee'	φεύξομαι	ἔφυγον	πέφευγα		
φθάνω, 'anticipate'	φθόησομαι	ἔφθην	ἔφθηνκα		

¹ In compounds, if μ precedes, the μ of the stem is dropt, as ἐμ-πίπρημι, but ἐν-επίμπρημι.
² Perf. Part. also πεπτός.

³ Fut. also πνευσόμαι, rare.

⁴ From Pres. πιπράσκα. πωλώ is the commonest Pres., ἀποδόσθαι the commoner Fut.

⁵ Perf. Pass. ἔφηναι, rare.

⁶ All the Aorists are found. Strong Aor. Act. ἐτραπον, Aor. Mid. ἐτραπόμεν, but Weak Aor. ἐτρεψάμεν, usually 'routed.'

Strong Aor. Pass. ἐτράπην, usually Mid. Intrans.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
φθείρω, 'destroy'	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα -έφθορα	ἔφθαρμαι	ἐφθάρην
φθίνω, 'waste' (<i>intr.</i>)		ἐφθίμην			
φύω, 'plant'; 'grow' (<i>tr.</i>)	φύσω	ἔφῡσα (<i>tr.</i>) ἔφῡν (<i>intr.</i>)	πέφῡκα (<i>intr.</i>)	ἔφῡμαι	
χαίρω, 'rejoice'	χαίρῳ •	ἔχᾶνον	κέχρηνα	κέχῡμαι	ἐχρίθην
χάσκω, 'gape'	χᾶνοῦμαι	ἔχευ		κέχημαι	ἐχρίσθην
χέω, 'pour'	χέω	ἔχρησάμην		ἔωσμαι	ἔωσθην
χρῶμαι (<i>a-o</i>), 'use'	χρήσομαι	ἔωσα		ἔώνημαι	ἔωνήθην
ὠθέω, 'push'	ὠδσω, ὠθήσω				
ὠνοῦμαι ¹ (<i>ε-o</i>), 'buy'	ὠνήσομαι	ἔπράμην ²			

¹ Impf. is ἔωνοῦμαι.² The Moods are ἐπριάμην, πρίω, πρίομαι, πριαίμην, πριασθαι, πριάμενος.

SCHEME OF

		PRESENT		FUTURE		
		<i>Act.</i>	<i>M. and P.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>P.</i>
IND.	Pres. } Time }	λύω	λύομαι	λύσω	λύσομαι	{ λυθήσομαι λελύσομαι }
	Past } Time }	ἔλυον	ἐλύομην			
SUBJ.		λύω	λύομαι			
OPTAT.		λύοιμι	λυοίμην	λύσοιμι	λυσοίμην	{ λυθησοίμην λελυσοίμην }
IMPERAT.		λύε	λυοο			
PART.		λύων	λύόμενος	λύσων	λυσόμενος	{ λυθησόμενος λελυσόμενος }
INFIN.		λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι	{ λυθήσεσθαι λελύσεσθαι }

ACTIVE ENDINGS

Primary

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\omega) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\omicron\nu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \sigma\iota \end{array} \right.$$
Historic

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\nu) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\eta\nu \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \nu \end{array} \right.$$

THE VERB

AORIST			PERFECT	
A.	M.	P.	A.	M. and P.
			λέλυκα	λέλυμαι
{ ἔλυσα	{ ἐλυσάμην	ἐλύθην	ἐλελύκη	ἐλελύμην
{ ἔλαβον	{ ἐλάβόμην			
{ λύσω	{ λύσωμαι	λυθῶ	λελύκω	λελυμένος ᾧ
{ λάβω	{ λάβωμαι			
λύσασθαι	λύσασθην	λυθείην	λελύκοιμι	λελυμένος εἶην
λάβοιμι	λάβοίμην			
{ λύσον	{ λύσαι	λύθητι	λέλυκε	λέλυσο
{ λάβε	{ λαβοῦ			
λύσας	λύσάμενος	λυθείς	λελυκώς	λελυμένος
λαβόν	λαβόμενος			
λύσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι
λαβεῖν	λαβέσθαι			

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS

Primary

{ μαι
{ (σαι)
{ ται

{ σθον
{ σθην

{ μεθα
{ σθε
{ νται

Historic

{ μην
{ (σο)
{ το

{ σθον
{ σθην

{ μεθα
{ σθε
{ ντο

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES

1. A Neuter Plural subject takes a Singular Verb.
2. The Absolute case is the genitive.
3. *οὐ* for denials, *μή* for prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas (including the infinitive mood and general expressions).—*See also Reported Speech.*

4. USES OF THE CASES.—*Accusative*: Direct Obj., Motion to, Cognate, Respect, Extent or Duration. *Genitive*: Separation (Origin, Cause, Want, Fulness, and Comparison), Possession, Partitive (and Time within which), Price: Agent with *ὑπό*. *Dative*: Remote Obj., Comitative, Instrumental, Locative (including Time when).

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|--|
| (a) Motion to— | accusative | } and prepositions with these meanings take these cases (except <i>ἐπί</i> , which takes genitive for <i>a</i> and <i>c</i>). |
| (b) Motion from— | genitive | |
| (c) Rest at— | dative | |

Acc. Dat. Gen.

→ ⊙ →

5. General or Indefinite expressions ('ever'-clauses).
 - (a) Relative + *ἄν* with Subj. for Present and Future Time: *ὅς ἄν, ἐπειδὴν, ὅταν, ἑάν.*
 - (b) Relative alone with Opt. for Past Time: *ὅς, ἐπειδὴ, ὅποτε, εἰ.*
6. Conditions: four special types. One part has *εἰ*, the other *ἄν*, except (a). Negative of conditional is *μή*.
 - (a) *ἐάν εὔρω, δώσω* 'if I find, I will give.'
 - (b) *εἰ εὕροιμι, δώην ἄν* 'if I should find, I would give.'
 - (c) *εἰ εὕρισκον, ἐδίδουν ἄν* 'if I were finding (now), I should be giving (now)'; or, 'if I had been finding,' etc.
 - (d) *εἰ εἶρον, ἔδωκα ἄν* 'if I had found, I should have given.'
 All others translate literally: as, 'if I am giving,' *εἰ δίδωμι*.
 N.B.—*εἰ δώσω* = 'if I am to give' (am fated, resolved, etc.).

7. Purpose:

(a) <i>ἵνα</i> (<i>ὥς, ὅπως</i>) with Subj. for Primary Sequence.	} Negative <i>μή</i> .
(b) <i>ἵνα</i> (<i>ὥς, ὅπως</i>) with Opt. for Historic Sequence.	

Also *ὥς* with Fut. Partic., *ὅστις* with Fut. Indic.

· 8. Consequence : ὥστε with Infin. or Indic. Also οἷος, ὅσος with Infin.

9. Commands: $\mu\eta$ $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ but $\mu\eta$ $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\eta\varsigma$.

ὅπως (μὴ) δώσεις 'be sure (not) to give.'

io. Time : πρίν with Infin. ‘before,’ ἕως with Indic. or
Opt.
ἕως ἄν with Subj. } ‘until.’

11. Concession: καί περ with Partic. 'although'; εἰ καί 'if even,' καὶ εἰ 'even if.' (See Conditions.)

12. Reported Speech : keep the Tense of Direct ; mood may change to Opt. in Historic Sequence. Negative as in the Direct.

(A.) *Statements*: αv remains if in the Direct—

I. (a) Accus. with Infin. like Latin.

(b) Nom. with Infin. when referring to Subj. of main Verb.

(c) Participle for Infin. with Verbs of 'feeling,' 'knowing,' 'perceiving.'

II. *ὅτι* with quotation of actual words used (like "inverted commas").

III. ὅτι with Finite Verb, persons changed if necessary as in English.

(B.) Questions—

(a) With interrog. pron. :—as in the Direct, with Verb of 'asking.'

(δ) Same, with pronouns changed to Indirect form
(τῆς → ὅστας, etc.)

(c) πότερον, or εἰ are used for ἀρα,
πότερον . . . ἢ for double questions.

(C.) *Commands*.—Infin. with Verb of commanding (Neg. μή).

(D.) *Subordinate Clauses* (time, condition, purpose)—

(a) remain as they are (person changed if necessary).

(b) in Historic Sequence, may if you like change mood to Opt. (dropping *äv*). *N.B.* Imperf. and Pluperf. Indic. do not change.

(c) In Acc. + Inf. constr., all may become Infin., the conjunction, or other introductory word, remaining.

ACCENT

1. Must be on one of the last three syllables.

N.B.—*-oi -ai* are counted as short for this purpose, except Opt. mood.

2. If the last syllable is long, must be on one of the last two.

3. In Nouns, Adj., and Part., it remains on the same syllable as in Nom., provided this does not break Rule 2.

But—(a) Monosyllables of the 3rd declension, accent final in Gen. and Dat.

- (b) Gen. Pl. of 1st declension has the circumflex on the last.

4. In Verbs, it goes back as far as the general rules (1 and 2) allow.

But—(a) Strong or 2nd Aor. accents last in Part. and Inf. Act.

- (b) All Aorists Passive accent last in Part., last but one in Inf.

(c) Perf. Pass. accents last but one in Part. and Inf.

5. (a) Enclitics throw back an acute on the preceding word, unless that word has the acute on its last syllable but one, or the circumflex on its last.

- (b) Disyllabic enclitics take acute on their last syllable if the preceding word has the acute on its last but one.

N.B.—*Names of words with various accents* :—

ἐγώ, oxytone

ὄν, perispomenon

λόγος, paroxytone

τῶνδε, properispomenon

ἕτερος, proparoxytone

GREEK VOCABULARY

Numbers in brackets refer to the pages.

The gender of nouns is given except where it is obvious.

ἀβουλία, foolishness
 ἀγαθός, good
 ἀγαλμα, τό, statue
 ἀγγέλλω, send
 ἀγγελος, messenger
 ἀγέλη, herd
 ἀγκιστρον, hook
 ἄγκυρα, anchor
 ἅγιος, holy
 ἀγορά, market-place
 ἀγοράζω, buy
 ἄγρα, hunt
 ἄγριος, wild
 ἀγροῖκος, rustic
 ἀγρός, field, countryside
 ἀγχω, throttle
 ἄγω, lead
 ἀδελφή, sister
 ἀδελφός, brother
 ἄδικος, wrong, wicked, unjust
 ἀδικῶ (ε), do wrong
 ἄδολος, sincere
 ἄδω, sing, crow
 ἀηδών, nightingale
 ἀήρ, air
 Ἀθήναι, *etc.* (36)
 αἰεῖ, αἰ, always
 αἰθρία, fine weather
 αἶξ, goat
 αἴρω, raise
 αἰσθάνομαι, perceive
 αἰσιος, prosperous, lucky
 αἰσχυρός, ugly, base
 αἰτιῶμαι (α), accuse
 ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, ripe
 ἀκοή, hearing
 ἀκούω, hear

ἀκτή, shore
 ἀλεκτρυόν, cock
 ἀλιεύς, fisherman
 ἀλλά, but
 ἀλλήλους, each other
 ἄλλος, other (7)
 ἅλς, ὅ, salt
 ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
 ἅμαξα, cart, carriage
 ἁμαρτάνω, err, mistake
 ἀμέλεια, carelessness
 ἀμελῶ (ε), neglect
 ἁμεμῖτος, blameless
 ἁμπέλως, ἡ, vine
 ἀμυχή, scratch
 ἀμφοτέρως, both
 ἀνά (37)
 ἀναβλύζω, bubble up
 ἀναγωγή, launching
 ἀναζητῶ (ε), seek
 ἀνάθημα, τό, offering
 ἀνάκειμαι, be dedicated
 ἀναμιμνήσκω, remind
 ἀνάπτω, kindle
 ἀνασπῶ (α), pull up
 ἀνατίθηναι, set up
 ἀναφέρω, uplift
 ἀναχωρῶ (ε), retire
 ἀνδρείος, brave
 ἀνδρωνίτις, ἡ, men's room
 ἄνεμος, wind
 ἀνέρομαι, ask
 ἀνήρ, man
 ἄνθος, τό, flower; ἡ, ἄνθω (ε)
 ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being
 ἀνίστημι, rise, raise up
 ἀνοηταίνω, be foolish

ἀνόητος, foolish
 ἀνοίγνυμι, open
 ἀντρον, cave
 ἀντί, in return for
 ἀνυπόδητος, unshod
 ἀνω, above
 ἀξία, value
 ἀξιος, worthy, cheap
 ἀξιώ (ο), ask, claim, expect
 ἀπαγορεύω, forbid (63)
 ἀπαντῶ (α), meet
 ἀπαρτῶ (α), fasten (81)
 ἀπάρχομαι, make a beginning of
 ἀπας, all
 ἀπέθανον, *aorist* of ἀποθνήσκω
 ἀπείμι, depart
 ἀπείσθιω, eat away
 ἀπήι, 3 *sing. imperf.* ἀπείμι (138)
 ἀπό, from
 ἀποδημῶ (ε), be abroad
 ἀποδίδωμι, give up
 ἀποθνήσκω, die
 ἀπόλλυμι, destroy
 ἀπορία, difficulty
 ἀποσαλεύω, ride at anchor
 ἀποσβέννυμι, extinguish
 ἀποτείνω, stretch
 ἀποφέρω, carry off
 ἀποχωρῶ (ε), retire
 ἀπροσδοκῆτως, unexpectedly
 ἄπτομαι, touch
 ἄρα, then (*logical*)
 ἄρα (11)
 ἀρβύλη, boot
 ἀργία, sloth, idleness
 ἀργός (*m*), ἀργόν (*n*), idle, useless (27)
 ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy
 ἀριστον, breakfast
 ἀριστος, best
 ἀριστῶ (α), breakfast
 ἀρπάζω, seize
 ἀρριχος, basket
 ἄρτι, lately
 ἄρτος, loaf
 ἀρχω, begin; rule
 ἀρῶ (ο), plough
 ἀσκῶ (ε), practise
 ᾄσμα, song
 ἀσμενος, willing
 ἀστεῖος, nice
 ἀστραπή, lightning
 ἀστράπτω, lighten

ἄστυ, τό, city
 ἀσφαλής, safe
 ἀτρακτος, spindle
 ἄττω, rush
 αὐλή, courtyard
 αὐλός, flute
 αὐλόν, hollow
 αἶθρα, breeze
 αἶριον, to-morrow
 αὐτίκα, at once, for example
 αὐτός, self (41)
 αὐχὴν, neck
 ἀφαιρῶ (ε), carry off
 ἀφανής, invisible
 ἀφήμι, let go
 ἄχυρον, straw
 βαίνω, to go, walk (51)
 βάλανος, acorn
 βασιλεύς, king
 βαστάζω, lift, carry
 βιβλίον, book
 βλάβη, harm
 βλάπτω, hurt
 βλαστάνω, grow
 βλέπω, see
 βοή, cry, sound
 βοῦδιον, ox
 βορέας, north wind
 βόσκω = *pasco*
 βουκόλος, herdsman
 βούλομαι, wish, be willing (51)
 βούς, ox
 βοῶ (α), cry out
 βραχίων, arm
 βροντή, thunder
 βροντῶ (α), thunder
 βρόχος, noose
 γάλα, τό, milk
 γαλήνη, calm
 γάρ, for (27)
 γαστήρ, stomach
 γαυλός, milk-pail
 γε (16)
 γειτῶν, neighbour
 γελῶ (α), laugh
 γενόμενος, *aorist part.* γίγνομαι
 γένος, τό, family, race
 γέρων, old man
 γεωργός (ε), farmer
 γεωργῶ, farm

γῆ, land, earth
 γίγας, giant
 γίγνομαι, become
 γινώσκω, recognise (51)
 γλεύκος, τό, must, new wine
 γλῶττα, tongue
 γονεύς, parent
 γραμματικός, scholar, pedant
 γράς, old woman (57)
 γράφω, write
 γυμνός, bare
 γυμνῶ (ο), lay bare
 γυναικωνίτης, ή, women's room
 γυνή, woman, wife (57)
 γύψ, ό, vulture
 δάκρυ, τό, tear
 δακρύω, weep
 δάκτυλος, finger
 δέ, but, and
 δέδοικα, fear
 δεῖ, it is necessary
 δείγμα, τό, specimen, sample
 δέκνυμι, show
 δειλός, cowardly
 δεινός, terrible, clever
 δείπνον, supper
 δέκα, ten
 δελφίς, dolphin
 δένδρον, tree
 δεσπότης, master
 δεῦρο, hither
 δευτέρος, second
 δέχομαι, receive, accept
 δέω, bind (86)
 δῆ (16)
 δηλῶ (ο), declare
 δημοκρατία, democracy
 διά (37)
 διαδίδωμι, distribute
 διαθέω, run about (40)
 διαθήκη, will (*legal*)
 διαιρῶ (ε), pull apart
 διαιτῶμαι (α), dwell
 διάκειμαι, be situated (86)
 διατίθωμι, distribute, separate; treat
 διαφέρω, differ, be superior
 διαφεύγω, flee in different directions
 διαφθείρω, destroy
 διδάσκαλος, teacher
 διδάσκω, teach
 διδράσκω, run away (51)

δίδωμι, give (35, 51), *compounds* (36)
 διέθεσαν, *aorist of διατίθωμι*
 δίσσστημι, separate
 δίκαιος, just, upright
 δικαιοσύνη, justice
 δικαστής, judge
 δίκη, lawsuit, justice
 δίκτυον, net
 διπλάσιος, double
 διπλοῦς, double
 δίφρος, stool, chair
 διώκω, pursue, prosecute
 δοκῶ (ε), seem, think (58)
 δουλεύω, be a slave, serve
 δοῦλος, slave
 δραχμή, drachma, franc
 δρεπάνη, sickle
 δρόμος, running
 δρῦς, oak
 δρῶ (α), do (58)
 δύναμαι, be able (51)
 δύο, two
 δυσ- (*prefix*) = Latin *male*
 δυσκολαίνω, fret
 δύστηνος, miserable
 δωμάτιον, room in a house
 δῶρον, gift
 εἰάν, if (33, 152)
 εἶαρ, ἤρος, τό, springtime
 εἰαυτόν, himself (*reflexive*)
 ἔβδομος, seventh
 ἐγείρω, arouse, wake
 ἐγκαλῶν(ε), call in, bring a charge
 against
 ἐγχεώ, pour in
 ἔδρα, seat
 ἐθέλω, wish
 ἐθρεψα, *aorist of τρέφω*
 εἰ, if (152)
 εἶδον, *aorist of ὁρῶ*, see
 εἶέν, well, so be it
 εἴθε, O that!
 εἰκοσιν, twenty
 εἶναι, to be
 εἶπον, *aorist*, speak, say
 εἰρήνη, peace
 εἰς, into
 εἰσέρχομαι, enter
 εἰωθα, wont, used
 ἐκ, ἐξ, out of
 ἕκαστος, each

ἐκάτερος (33)	ἐπεισπηδῶ (α), leap in upon
ἐκάτον, hundred	ἐπειτα, next
ἐκεῖ, there	ἐπέσχον, <i>aorist of ἐπείχω</i>
ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἐπέχω, stop, check
ἐκείνος, that	ἐπήρεια, insult
ἐκέυσε, thither	ἐπί (37)
ἐκκαθαίρω, cleanse	ἐπιδακρύω, weep also
ἐκπερῶ (α), cross	ἐπιδημῶ (ε), be in town
ἐκπίπτω, fall out, be cast out or banished	ἐπιδίδωμι, contribute
ἐκτός, outside (<i>adv.</i>)	ἐπισκευάζω, prepare
ἐκφέρω, ἐκφορῶ, carry out	ἐπιστολή, letter
ἐκῶν, willing	ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
ἐλαιον, oil	ἐπιτίθημι, place upon
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἐπιτιμῶ (α), blame
ἐλευθερία, freedom (48)	ἐπτὰ, seven
ἐλεύθερος, free	ἐργάζομαι, work
ἐλκω, pull, row	ἐργαστικός, active, energetic
Ἕλληγν, Greek	ἐργον, work
ἐλπίς, ἡ, hope	ἐρεθίζω, provoke
ἐλπίζω, hope	ἐρέττω, row
ἐμαυτόν, myself (<i>reflexive</i>)	ἐρία, τὰ, wool
ἐμβάλλω, put in	ἐρομαι, ask, question
ἐν, in	ἐρπω, creep, go
ἐνδοθεν, (from) within	ἐρρωμένος, strong
ἐνδον, in, within	ἐρωτῶ (α), ask
ἐνέχει, <i>imperf. of ἐγχέω</i>	ἐσθίω, eat
ἐνηβῶ (α), enjoy one's self in	ἐσθλός, good, honest
ἐνθάδε, here	ἐς νέωτα, next year
ἐνθαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἐσορῶ (α), see inside
ἐνθεμένος, <i>aorist part. ἐντίθημι</i>	ἐταῖρος, companion
ἐνθενδε, hence	ἐτερος, one or other of two
ἐνοῖνος, containing wine	ἔτι, still, yet
ἐνόχλησις, annoyance	ἔτος (<i>gen. ἔτους</i>), τό, year
ἐνταῦθα, here	ἔτυχον, <i>aorist of τυγχάνω</i>
ἐντεῦθεν, thence	εὖ, well
ἐντίθημι, put in	εὐγενής, noble
ἐντός, inside (<i>adv.</i>)	εὐθύς, straightway
ἕξ, six	εὐλόμενος, with good harbours
ἐξαίφνης, suddenly	εὖνους (ὁ, ἡ), friendly
ἔξεστι, it is possible	εὐρίσκω, find, <i>aorist εὕρον</i>
ἐξετάζω, test, examine	εὐφημῶ (ε), (<i>to use words of good omen</i>), be silent
ἑξήκοντα, sixty	εὐχή, prayer
ἔην, <i>imperf. of ἔξεστι</i>	ἐφέλκω, pull away, pull out
ἔωθεν (from) without	ἐφικνοῦμαι (ε), reach
ἔουκεν, it seems	ἐφίστημι, set over
ἐπανέρχομαι, return	ἐχθές, yesterday
ἐπανήλθον, <i>aorist of ἐπανέρχομαι</i>	ἔχω, have (7)
ἐπανίημι, let go back, relax	ἕως, until
ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, since	
ἐπείγω, push on, press	ζεύγος, τό, pair
ἐπείσχωμαι, come in upon	Ζέφυρος, west wind

ζητῶ-(ε), seek
 ζυγόν, yoke
 ζῶμα, τό, girdle

ἦ (11)
 ἡβῶ (α), enjoy one's self
 ἡδέως, gladly, pleasantly
 ἡδη, already
 ἡδύς, sweet
 ἦκω, I am come
 ἥλιος, sun
 ἦλθον, *aorist of ἔρχομαι*
 ἡμαρτον, *2nd aorist ἁμαρτάνω*
 ἡμιμναίον, half-mina
 ἡμέρα, day
 ἦρος, *gen. of ἔαρ*
 ἦττω (α), overcome
 ἦχη, sound

θάλαττα, sea
 θαυμάζω, wonder
 θελκτήριον, charm
 θεός, ο, ἡ, god, goddess
 θεράπεινα, maidservant
 θεραπεύω, tend, care for
 θερμαίνω, warm
 θέρος, τό, summer, harvest
 θεωρία, public show or procession
 θεωρικός, *see θεωρία*
 Θήβη, Thebes
 θηλάζω, nurse
 θήρ, ο, beast
 θήρα, hunt
 θηρίον, beast
 θηρῶ (ο), hunt
 θῆς, ο, serf
 θιγγάνω, touch
 θλίβω, crush
 θνήσκω, die
 θνητός, mortal
 θόρυβος, noise
 θραύω, break
 θρέβομαι, *future of τρέχω*, run
 θρέψω, *future of τρέφω*, feed
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair
 θυγατήρ, daughter
 θυμόν, thyme
 θύρα, door
 θυρίς, ἡ, window
 θύω, sacrifice

ιατρός, physician

ιδίᾳ, separately
 ἱερεῖον, victim
 ἱερεὺς, priest
 ἵμι (36), send
 ἱκετεύω, beseech, pray
 ἱλεως, propitious
 ἱμάτιον, cloak
 ἵνα, in order that (33)
 Ἰνδός, Indian
 ἰξύς, waist
 ἵον, violet
 ἵππεύς, horseman
 ἵπποδρόμος, race-course
 ἵππος, horse
 ἴσος, equal
 ἵστημι (35), *compound* (36)
 ἱστίον, sail
 ἱστός, mast
 ἰχθύς, fish

καθαίρω, cleanse
 καθάπερ, like as
 καθεύδω, sleep
 καθίζω, sit, set down
 καθίημι, let down (36)
 καθίστημι, place, set up
 καθορῶ (α), catch sight of
 καί, and, both, also
 καιρός, right time, nick of time
 καίω, καύσω, burn
 κακός, bad
 κακῶς, badly
 κάλαμος, rod, reed, pipe, pen
 καλός, noble, fine, beautiful
 καλῶ (ε), call
 καλῶς, well
 κάλως, ο, rope (91)
 κάματος, toil
 κάν=καί ἐν
 κάπτω, bite, snap
 καρπός, wrist
 κατά (37)
 καταβαίνω, come down
 καταβάλλω, throw down
 καταβόσκω, cause to feed
 καταλαμβάνω, find, catch
 καταλείπω, leave behind
 καταρρέω, flow down
 κατατίθημι, lay down
 καταφρονῶ (ε), despise
 κατέβαλον, *aorist of καταβάλλω*
 κατέχω, restrain

κατηγορῶ (ε), accuse
κατορύττω, dig down
κάτω, below
καύσω, *future of καίω*
κεῖμαι, lie
κελευστής, coxswain
κελεύω, bid
κεραία, yardarm
κεφαλή, head
κήπος, garden
κινδυνεύω, risk
κιττός, ivy
κλαίω, weep
κλεινός, famous
κλεῖς, ἡ, key
κλέος, τό, renown
κλέπτῃς, thief
κλήμα, τό, tendril, shoot
κληρονόμος, heir
κλήω, shut
κλίμαξ, ἡ, ladder, stair
κλίνη, couch, lounge
κλώ (α), pluck
κοῖλος, hollow
κοινός, common (22)
κόλπος, bosom; pocket (fold of robe)
κόμμος, ἡ, arbutus
κόμη, hair
κόρος, lad
κόρη, girl, maid
κραυγή, din
κρέω, weave
κρίνω, judge
κριτής, judge
κρύσταλλος, ice
κτείνω, kill
κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
κύκλος, circle
κυμβίον, cup
κυνηγέτης, huntsman
κυρτοῦμαι (ο), belly out
κύων, dog
κωλύω, hinder
κώμη, village
κωμήτης, villager
κώπη, oar

λάβρος, strong, powerful, furious
λαγώς, hare (109)
λαλώ, talk, chatter
λαμβάνω, take
λάμπω, shine

λανθάνω, escape notice
λάχανον, herb, vegetable
λεγόμενον, saying, proverb
λέγω, speak
λειμών (ό), meadow
λείπω, leave
λεπτός, of light weight, fine
λευκός, white
λέων, lion
λεώς, people
ληκύθος, ἡ, oil flask
ληνός, ἡ, wine vat
λίθινος, of stone
λίθος, stone
λικμῶ, winnow
λιμὴν, harbour
λίνος, string
λόγος, word, speech
λοιπός, remaining
λουτρόν, bath
λούω, wash
λόχμη, bush
λύγος, withy
Λυδός, Lydian
λύκος, wolf
λύπη, grief
λυπῶ, vex
λύχνος, lamp, light
λύω, loose

μά (33, 52)
μακρός, long
μάλα, much
μαλακός, soft
μάλιστα, very much, especially
μάλιστα γε, yes, certainly
μανθάνω, learn
μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness
μαρτύριον, evidence
μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great
μεθίστημι, remove
μειδίαμα, τό, smile
μειδιά (α), smile
μειράκιον, boy, lad
μελει, care for (45, 81)
μémνημαι, remember
μέν (16)
μετά (37)
μεταβολή, change
μεταδίδωμι, give, share (36)
μετέωρος, raised, poised, balanced,
high, (of ships) floating

μετοπωρινός, of autumn
 μέχρι, until, unto
 μή, not (4)
 μηδείς, no one
 μήτηρ, mother
 μικρός, small
 μιμητής, imitator
 μιμούμαι (ε), imitate
 μισθός, pay, reward
 μίσος, τό, hate, hateful thing
 μινᾶ, mina (20)
 μόνος, alone
 μουσικός, musical
 μύριοι, ten thousand
 μυρίοι, countless
 μῶρος, foolish

ναί, yes
 νάρκισσος, narcissus
 ναῦς, ἡ, ship
 ναύτης, sailor
 ναυτικός, belonging to a ship or to
 a seaman

νεανίας, youth
 νέμω, tend
 νέος, young, fresh
 νεφέλη, cloud
 νεώς, temple
 νήττα, duck
 νίφει, it snows
 νιφετός, snow
 νομεύς, herdsman
 νομή, pasture
 νομίζω, think
 νοῦς, mind
 νοσῶ (ε), be ill
 νοτὶς, ἡ, moisture
 νύκτωρ, by night
 νύμφη, nymph; bride
 νῦν, now
 νύξ, night

ξαίνω, card (wool)
 ξενίζω, entertain
 ξένος, guest, stranger
 ξηρός, dry

ὀβολός, small coin, threepenny bit
 ὁδός, road
 ὀγδοός, eighth
 ὀθεν, whence (5)

οἶ, whither (5)
 οἶδα, know
 οἶκαδε, homewards
 οἰκέτης, servant
 οἰκησις, ἡ, dwelling
 οἰκία, house
 οἰκίδιον, small house
 οἰκοθεν, from home
 οἴκοι, at home
 οἰκουρός, keeping indoors
 οἰκτος, pity
 οἰκῶ (ε), dwell
 οἶνος, wine
 οἶος, of what kind, as
 οἶός τε, able
 οἷς, sheep
 ὀκτώ, eight
 -όλλυμι, destroy
 ὀμίχλη, mist
 ὀμμα, τό, eye
 ὀμνυμι, swear
 ὀμοιος, like
 ὀμόφωνος, harmonious
 ὄνομα, τό, name
 ὀνομάζω, name
 ὀξυπτείνος, quick to hunger
 ὀξύς, sharp, keen
 ὀπόθεν, whence (5)
 ὅποι, whither (5)
 ὅποιος, what kind
 ὀπόσος, how great (5)
 ὀπότε, when (5)
 ὅπου, where (5)
 ὀπώρα, fruit, autumn
 ὅπως, how (5)
 ὄργανον, instrument, tool
 ὀρθός, straight
 ὀρμίζω, bring to anchor
 ὄρμος, anchorage
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὁ, ἡ, bird
 ὄρος, τό, hill
 ὀρύττω, dig
 ὀρχοῦμαι (ε), dance
 ὀρῶ (α), see (58)
 ὅς, who, which
 ὅσος, how great (5)
 ὅστις, who (5)
 ὀστούν, bone
 ὅτε, when (5)
 ὅτι, that (27)
 ὅυ, where (5)
 οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not (4)

οὐδέ (20)
οὐδεὶς, no one
οὐδέποτε, never
οὐδεπώποτε, never
οὐκουν, then . . . not
οὐκοῦν, then
οὖν, therefore (16)
οὐρανός, sky
οὐριος, favourable
οὐσία, property
οὕτως, so, thus
ὀφθαλμός, eye
ὀφρύς, ἡ, brow
παγίς, ἡ, snare, trap
παιανισμός, solemn song, sailor's
chanty
παιδεύω, instruct
παιδίον, child
παίζω, play
παῖς, ὁ, ἡ, child
πάλαι, in olden time
παλαιός, old
πάλιν, back again
παντοδαπός, of all kinds, from all
sources
παρά, (37)
παραδείσιος, ὁ, park
παραδίδωμι, hand over
παρακατατίθημι, deposit
παραλαμβάνω, receive, find
παραλία, beach
παραπλέω, sail along
παρασκευάζω, prepare
παρεῖμι, be present
παρέχω, provide
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all
πάσχω, experience, suffer
πατήρ, father
πατῶ (ε), tread (45)
παύω, check; *middle*, cease
πέδιον, plain
πέδον, ground
πείθω, persuade
πενῶ (α), hunger, starve
πέμπω, send
πεντακότυλος, holding 2½ pints
πέντε, five
πεντήκοντα, fifty
περὶ (82)
περιάγω, pull round
περιαίρω (ε), take away (all round)

περιπεσοῦσα, *aorist part.* περιπίπτω,
fall around
περιττός, excessive
περιφερής, arched, vaulted
περιφέρω, carry round
Πέρσης, Persian
πέρυσσι(ν), last year
πέτασος, hat
πέτρα, rock
πηγή, spring of water
πήγνυμι, fix, freeze (*trans.*)
πηδῶ (α), leap
πήχυσ, forearm
πίθος, jar
πικρός, bitter
πίνω, drink
πιστεύω, believe, trust
πιστός, faithful
πίτυς, ἡ, pine
πλέων, more
πλέκω, weave
πλέω, sail (58)
πληγή, blow
πλὴν, except (*gen.*)
πλήρης, full
πλοῖον, vessel
πλούσιος, rich
πλοῦς, voyage
πλοῦτος, wealth
πλουτῶ, be rich
πνεῦμα, τό, wind, breath
πόα, grass
πόθεν, whence (5)
ποθέν, from some place (5)
ποῖ, whither (5)
ποι, some whither (5)
ποιητής, poet
ποιμήν, shepherd
ποιός, what kind (7)
ποιῶ (ε), do
πόλεμος, war
πόλις, city
πολίτης, citizen
πολλάκις, often
πολύς, much
πονηρία, wickedness
πονηρός, knavish
πορεύω, transport
πόσος, how great (5)
ποσός, of a certain size (5)
πότε, when (5)
ποτέ, sometime, at times (5)

ποτόν, drink
 ποῦ, where (5)
 πού, somewhere (5), doubtless, I suppose
 ποῦς, ποδός, ὅ, foot
 πράγμα, τό, thing; πράγματα ἔχειν, to have trouble; π. παρέχειν, to give trouble
 πράττω, πράσσω, do
 πρέσβυς, old
 προβαίνω, go in front
 πρόβατον, sheep
 πρό (37)
 πρόειμι, go on
 προίστημι, set before
 πρόσ, to, from (64, 152)
 προσαγορεύω, address
 προσδεῖ, there is still need of
 πρόσκωπος, at the oars
 προσπέρνυσι, year before last
 προσποιούμαι (ε), pretend
 προστίθηναι, put to
 πρῶτος, first
 πταίω, stumble
 πυνθάνομαι, ask, learn, ascertain
 πῦρ, τό, fire
 πύργος, tower
 πωλῶ (ε), sell
 πῶς, how (5)
 πως, somehow
 ῥᾶστος, easiest
 ῥεῦμα, τό, stream
 ῥέω, flow
 ῥήτωρ, orator
 ῥίπτω, throw
 σαφής, clear
 σβέννυμι, quench (75)
 σελήνη, moon
 σηκός, sheepfold
 Σιδώνιος, man of Sidon
 σίτια, τά, food
 σῖτος, corn
 σιτῶ (ε), feed
 σιωπή, silence
 σιωπῶ (α), be silent
 σκεῦος, τό, utensil, a stick of furniture
 σκηνή, stage, tent
 σκληρός, hard
 σκόλιον, drinking-song
 σοφός, wise, skilful

σπάργανα, τά, swaddling clothes
 σταφυλή, bunch of grapes
 στέγη, roof
 στερῶ (ε), deprive
 στεφανῶ (ο), crown
 στῆθος, τό, breast
 στρατηγός, general
 στρατιά, army
 στρατιώτης, soldier
 στρατός, army
 στρέφω, twist
 στρογγύλος, round
 σύ, thou
 συλλαμβάνω, seize
 συμπαθῶ (ε), feel with (52)
 συμφορά, event, misfortune
 σύν, with
 συνάπας, all together (48)
 σύνειμι, be with
 συνεχής, continuous
 σύνοιδα, be aware, be in a secret with
 συντάττομαι, make bargain
 σύντομος, brief
 συρίζω, συρίττω, whistle
 συρράπτω, stitch together
 συφεός, pig-sty
 σφεῖς, they
 σφοδρός, strong, violent
 σχεδόν, almost
 σχῆμα, τό, shape, guise
 σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant
 σώμα, τό, body

τάλαντον, talent
 ταμίας, steward, treasurer
 ταμειεύω, be a steward
 ταπεινός, low, humble
 ταράττω, confuse
 τάττω, arrange, fix
 τάχα, perhaps
 τε, both (7)
 τείνω, stretch
 τέκνον, child, offspring
 τέμνω, cut
 τέρψις, ἡ, enjoyment
 τέταρτος, fourth
 τέχνη, art
 τήμερον, to-day
 τῆτες, this year
 τίθημι (35), *compounds* (36)
 τίκτω, produce, bring forth
 τιμῶ (α), honour

τίς, who (5)
 τις, some one (5)
 τίτη, nurse
 τοι, indeed (7)
 τοιοῦτος, such
 τομή, cutting
 τοσοῦτος, so much, so large
 τότε, then
 τράγος, he-goat
 τράπεζα, table
 τράχηλος, neck
 τρέφω, feed, rear, keep (*animals*)
 (58)
 τρέχω, run (40)
 τρέφω, ή, enjoyment
 τρίβω, rub
 τρίς, thrice
 τρίτος, third
 τριχός, *gen. of θρίξ*
 τροφή, food
 τρύγητος, vintage
 τρυγῶ (α), pluck fruit, gather vintage
 τρυφή, luxury
 τυγχάνω, happen
 τύπτω, strike (*see Engl. Voc.*)
 τυφλός, blind
 τύχη, fortune

ὑγιαίνω, be healthy
 ὑγίεια, health
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water
 ὕετος, rain
 ὑλακτῶ (ε), bark
 ὑπάγομαι, attract
 ὑπανθῶ, begin to flower
 ὑπερβάλλω, surpass, exceed
 ὑπό, by
 ὑπόδημα, shoe
 ὑποκρούω, interrupt
 ὑπόλοιπος, left over
 ὑποφθέγγομαι, utter voice
 ὕς, pig
 ὕστερον, later
 ὑφαιμος, bloodshot
 ὕω, rain

φαίνω, bring to light; *passive*, to appear
 φάος, light
 φάρμακον, medicine, drug, remedy
 φάσκω, assert

φάτνη, manger
 φαῦλος, mean, contemptible
 φέγγω, shine
 φέρω, carry, bear, lead
 φεύγω, flee; be defendant in a law-suit
 φημί, say
 φθάνω, anticipate
 φθέγγομαι, utter sound
 φθείρω, waste, destroy
 φθόνος, hate, envy
 φιλάργυρος, miserly
 φίλος, friend
 φιλοσοφία, philosophy
 φιλῶ (ε), love
 φόρος, tribute, tax
 φράζω, declare
 φρήν, mind
 φροντίζω, think
 φροντίς, ή, care
 φρονῶ (ε), think
 φυγῆς, fugitive (56)
 φυή, stature
 φυλλάς, ή, leafage
 φύσις, nature
 φυτεύω, plant
 φυτόν, plant
 φύω, bring forth, produce (51)
 φωνή, voice
 φωνῶ (ε), speak

χαίρω, rejoice
 χαλκεύς, smith
 χάμαι, on the ground
 χείμαρρος, torrent
 χειμέριος, stormy, wintry
 χειμών, ό, winter, storm
 χείρ, ή, hand, arm
 χήν, ό, ή, gander, goose
 χθές, yesterday
 χίλιοι, thousand
 χιών, ή, snow
 χλαίνα, cloak, overall
 χλωρός, green
 χορεία, dance
 χορός, body of dancers or singers
 χρῆζω, want
 χρηματισμός, money-making
 χρήσιμος, useful
 χρηστός, honest
 χρόνος, time
 χρυσοῦς, golden

χωρίον, place ; farm
χωρῶ (ε), contain

ψάμμος, sand
ψάω, touch
ψοφῶ (ε), make a noise, bang
ψυχή, life, soul

ᾧδε, here, thus
ᾠδή, song

ᾶμος, shoulder
ᾷν, being
ᾠόν, egg
ᾠρα, season
ᾠς, as, how (5)
ᾠς, to (41)
ᾠσπερ, like, as
ᾠφέλεια, benefit, help
ᾠφελον, *aorist of* ᾠφείλω, owe, be
fitting or due

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

able, δυνατός, οἷός τε : δύναμαι	barley, κριθαί
abroad, be, ἀποδημῶ (οῖρ. ἐπιδημῶ)	basket, ἀρριχος
accuse, αἰτιῶμαι	bath, λουτρον
accustomed, εἰωθα	bear, bring forth, τίκτω
acorn, βάλανος	beast, θηρίον
active, ἐργαστικός	beautiful, καλός
address, προσαγορεύω	become, γίγνομαι
ago (61)	begin, ἀρχω, ἀρχομαι
all, πᾶς, ἅπας	believe, πιστεύω, πείθομαι, πέποιθα
almost, σχεδόν	below, κάτω
alone, μόνος	best, ἀριστος
already, ἤδη	bid, κελεύω
also, καί	bind, δέω (86)
always, ἀεί, αἰεί	bird, ὄρνις
anchor, ἄγκυρα	bite, δάκνω, κάπτω
anchor, ὀρμίζω : lie at anchor, ὀρμῶ	bitter, πικρός
anchorage, ὄρμος	blame, ἐπιτιμῶ
and, καί, δέ	blameless, ἀμεμπτος
annoyance, ἐνόχλησις : see πράγμα	blind, τυφλός
arched, περιφερής	blood, αἷμα
aristocracy, ἀριστοκρατία	bloodshot, ὕφαιμος
arm, βραχίων, χεῖρ	blow, πληγὴ : ὑβ. πληγὰς ἐντείνω πληγὰς λαμβάνω
army, στρατιά	book, βιβλίον
arouse, ἐγείρω	boot, ἀρβύλη
arrange, τάττω	bosom, κόλπος
art, τέχνη	both, ἀμφότερος, καί, τε
ascertain, πυνθάνομαι	brave, ἀνδρείος
ask, ἔρομαι, ἀνέρομαι, ἐρωτῶ, πυνθάνομαι	breakfast, ἀριστον, ἀριστῶ
autumn, ὁπώρα	breast, στῆθος, κόλπος
aware, be, συνόιδα (with dat.)	breath, πνεῦμα
	breeze, αὔρα, ἄνεμος
back again, πάλιν	bride, νύμφη
bad, κακός	brief, σύντομος
badly, κακῶς	brother, ἀδελφός
balanced, μετέωρος	brow, ὄφρυς
banished, be, ἐκπίπτω	bunch of grapes, σταφυλή
bare, γυμνός, γυμνῶ	burn, καίω
bargain, make, συντάττομαι	bush, λέχμη
bark, ὑλακτῶ	but, ἀλλά, δέ

buy, αγοράζω, ωνοῦμαι
by, μὰ (33)

call, καλῶ
calm, γαλήνη: *adj.* ἡσυχάσιος
care, φροντίς
care for, μέλει (45, 81)
carelessness, ἀμέλεια
carry, φέρω, βαστάζω
cart, carriage, ἄμαξα
cave, ἄντρον
cease, παύομαι
certainly, μάλιστά γε
chair, διῆρος, ἐξορα
change, μεταβολή
charm, θελκτήριον
chatter, λαλῶ
cheap, ἀξίος
check, παύω
chick, νεοττός
child, παῖς, παιδίον, τέκνον
circle, round, κύκλος
city, πόλις, ἄστυ
claim, ἀξίω
clear, σαφής
clever, δεινός
cloak, χλαῖνα, ἱμάτιον
cock, ἀλεκτρυών
coin, ὀβολός
colour, χρώμα
come, ἤκω
common, κοινός
companion, ἐταῖρος
confuse, disorder, ταραττω
contain, χωρῶ
corn, σῖτος
couch, κλίνη
courtyard, αὐλή
cowardly, δειλός
coxswain, κελευστής
creep, ἔρπω
cross, ἐκπερῶ
crow, ἔδω
crow, κόραξ
crush, θλίβω
cry out, βοῶ
cup, φιάλη, κυμβίον
cut, τεμνω
cutting, τομή

dance, ὀρχοῦμαι
dance, band of dancers, χορός

day, ἡμέρα (60)
dear (of value), τίμιος
declare, δηλῶ
democracy, δημοκρατία
deprive, στερῶ
despise, καταφρονῶ
destroy, ἀπόλλυμι (85), διαφθείρω
die, ἀποθνήσκω
differ, διαφέρω
difficulty, ἀπορία
dig, ὀρύττω
din, κραυγή
discordant, πληγυμελής
disgraceful, αἰσχρός
do, ποιῶ, πράττω, δρῶ
doer, θύρα
dog, κύων (81)
double, διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς
doubtless, πού
drachma, δραχμή
drink, πίνω: ποτόν
drive, ἐλαύνω
dry, ξηρός
duck, νήττα
dwell, διαιτῶμαι, οἰκῶ

each, ἕκαστος
each other, ἀλλήλους
ear, οὖς, ὠτός
easy, ῥάδιος
east, ἐσθίω
egg, ᾠόν
either, ἑκάτερος
either, or, ἢ . . ἢ, εἴτε . . εἴτε
elbow, ὠλένη
enjoy one's self, ἡβῶ
enjoyment, τέρψις
entertain, ξενίζω
envy, φθόνος
equal, ἴσος
especially, μάλιστα
examine, ἐξετάζω
example, for, αὐτίκα
except, πλὴν
excessive, περιττός
experience, πᾶσχω
eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὄμμα

face, πρόσωπον
faithful, πιστός: *subst.* πίστις
fall, πίπτω
famous, κλεινός

farm, ἀγρός, ἀγροί, χωρίον : *vb.*

γεωργῶ : *subst.* γεωργός

farmer, γεωργός

fasten, ἀπαρτῶ (S1), ἄπτω

fear, φοβοῦμαι, δέδοικα

feed, τρέφω : feed animals, βόσκω

feel with, συμπαθῶ

field, ἀγρός

find, εὕρισκω, παραλαμβάνω

fine, καλός

fine weather, εὐδία, αἰθρία (60)

finger, δάκτυλος

fisher, ἁλιεύς, ἁλιεύω

flee, φεύγω

floating on water, μετέωρος

flow, βέω

flower, ἄνθος, ἀνθῶ

flute, αὐλός

food, τροφή, σίτια

foolish, ἀνόητος, μῶρος : ἀνοηταίνω,

ληρῶ

foolishness, ἀβουλία, μωρία

foot, ποῦς (71)

for, γάρ (27)

forbid, ἀπαγορεύω

forehead, μέτωπον

fortune, τύχη

free, ἐλεύθερος

freedom, ἐλευθερία

freeze, πήγνυμι (*trans.*)

fret, δυσκολαινώ

friend, φίλος

friendly, εὔνους : *subst.* εὔνοια

from, ἀπό

fruit, ὄψωρα, καρπός

full, πλήρης

furious (*floods, etc.*), λάβρος

furniture, τὰ σκεύη, ἐπιπλῆα

garden, κήπος

gift, δῶρον

girdle, ζῶμα, ζώνη

girl, κόρη, παρθένος

give, δίδωμι

gladly, ἡδέως

go, ἔρχω, εἶμι, βαδίζω, etc.

goat, αἴξ : he-goat, τράγος

god, θεός : goddess, θεός, θεά

good, ἀγαθός

grass, πῶα

green, χλωρός

grief, λύπη

ground, πέδον : on the ground,

χάμαι

grove, ἄλσος

grow, βλαστάνω

guest, ξένος

hail, χάλαζα

hair, θρίξ, τριχός

hand, χεῖρ

handle, λαβή

happen, τυγχάνω

harbour, λιμὴν

hard, σκληρός

hare, λαγώς

harm, βλάβη

harmonious, ὁμόφωνος

harvest, θέρος

hat, πέτασος

hate, μίσος, φθόνος

hateful thing, μίσος

have, ἔχω

head, κεφαλή

health, ὑγίεια

healthy, be, ὑγιαίνω

hear, ἀκούω

hearing, ἀκοή

heir, κληρονόμος

helmsman, κυβερνήτης

help, ὠφέλεια

hence, ἐνθένδε (5)

herb, λάχανον

herd, ἀγέλη

herdsman, νομείς, βουκόλος

here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (5)

hill, ὄρος

hither, δεῦρο (5)

hollow, αὐλόν : *adj.* κοῖλος

home : at home, from home,

homewards (22)

honest, ἐσθλός, χρηστός

hook, ἀγκιστρον

hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω

horse, ἵππος

house, οἰκία

how, πῶς, ὅπως, ὥς (5)

how great, πόσος, ὁπόσος, ὅσος

(5)

humble, ταπεινός

hunger, πεινῶ

hunt, ἄγρα, θήρα, θηρῶ

huntsman, κυνηγέτης

husband, ἀνὴρ

ice, κρύσταλλος
 idle, ἀργός
 idleness, ἀργία
 if, εἰ
 ill, be, νοσῶ
 imitate, μιμούμαι, μιῶς. μιμητής
 in, ἐν
 indeed, δὴ, τοι, δῆθεν
 indoors, οἰκουρός, οἰκουρῶ
 in order that (33)
 inside, ἐντός (11)
 instrument, ὄργανον
 interrupt, ὑποκροῦω
 into, εἰς
 invisible, ἀφανής
 invite, καλῶ
 ivy, κιντὸς
 jar, πίθος
 judge, δικαστής, κριτής, ὑδ. κρινω
 just, δίκαιος
 justice, δίκη, δικαιοσύνη
 key, κλεῖς
 kind, γένος: of all kinds, παντο-
 δαπός. Cp. ἀλλοδαπός
 knee, γόνυ, τό: γόνατος
 know, οἶδα, εἶγνω
 lad, μενιδάκιον
 ladder, κλίμαξ
 land, γῆ
 lately, ἄρτι
 later, ὕστερον
 laugh, γελῶ
 launch, ἀνάγομαι, ἀναγωγή
 lawsuit, δίκη
 lead, ἄγω
 leaf, φύλλον
 leafage, φυλλάς
 leap, πηδῶ
 learn, μαρθάνω
 leave, λείπω, καταλείπω
 leg, σκέλος, τό
 letter, ἐπιστολή
 lie, κείμαι: tell falsehoods, ψεύδομαι
 life, ψυχή
 lift, βασιτάξω
 light (of weight), λεπτός
 light, φάος, λύχνος
 like, ὅμοιος
 like as, καθάπερ

loaf, ἄρτος
 long, μακρός
 loose, λύω
 love, φιλῶ
 low, ταπεινός
 luxury, τρυφή
 maidservant, θεραπαινά
 make, ποιῶ
 man, human being, ἄνθρωπος: male,
 ἄνθρωπος: any one, τις
 manger, φάτνη
 market-place, ἀγορά
 mast, ἱστός
 meadow, λειμῶν
 mean, φαῦλος
 medicine, φάρμακον
 meet, ἀπαντῶ
 messenger, ἄγγελος
 milk, γάλα
 milkpail, γαυλός
 mina, μνᾶ (20)
 mind, νοῦς, φρήν (82)
 miserable, δύστηνος
 miserly, φιλάργυρος
 misfortune, συμφορά
 mistake, ἁμαρτάνω
 moisture, νοτὶς
 money-making, χρηματισμός
 mortal, θνητός
 much, μάλα, πολὺς
 musical, μουσικός
 must (new wine), γλεῦκος
 name, ὄνομα, ὀνομάζω
 narcissus, νάρκισσος
 nature, φύσις
 necessary, δεῖ (75), χρή, χρεών
 neck, αὐχέν, τράχηλος
 neglect, ἀμελῶ
 neighbour, γειτῶν
 net, δίκτυον
 next, ἔπειτα
 night, νύξ: by night, νύκτωρ
 nightingale, ἀηδών
 noble, καλός
 noise, ψόφος, ψοφῶ, θόρυβος
 nonsense, λήρος
 noose, βρόχος
 nose, ῥίς, ῥινός
 not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ: μή (4)
 now, νῦν

nurse, *τίθη*
 nymph, *νύμφη*

oak, *δρῦς*
 oar, *κώπη*
 often, *πολλάκις*
 oil, *ἐλαιον*
 old, *παλαιός*
 old man, *γέρων*, *πρέσβυς*
 old woman, *γραιὺς*
 on, *ἐπὶ*
 once, *ἀτ*, *αὐτίκα*
 one or other, *ἕτερος*
 other, *ἄλλος*
 outside, *ἐκτός* (11)
 overcome, *ἡττῶ*, *κρατῶ*, *νικῶ*

park, *παράδεισος*
 pasture, *νομή*, *νομός*
 peace, *εἰρήνη*
 pen, *κάλαμος*
 perhaps, *τάχα*
 persuade, *πείθω*
 philosophy, *φιλοσοφία*
 physician, *ιατρός*
 pig, *ὄς*, *σὺς*
 pig-sty, *συφείος*
 pilot, *κυβερνήτης*
 pine, *πίτυς*
 pipes, *σὺριγξ*, *κάλαμος*
 pity, *οἶκτος*, *οἰκτίρω*
 place, *χωρίον*, *χώρα*
 plain, *πέδιον*
 plant, *φυτόν*
 plant, *φυτεύω*
 play, *παίζω*
 pleasant, *ἡδύς*
 plough, *ἀρῶ*
 pluck, *κλῶ* : **pluck fruit**, *τρυγῶ*
 pocket, *κόλπος*
 poor, *πένυς*
 pour, *χέω*, *and compound*
 practise, *ἀσκῶ*, *subs.* *ἐπιτήδευμα*
 prayer, *εὐχή*
 prepare, *ἐπι-* *and* *παρα-* *σκευάζω*
prepositions (37, 82)
 present, *be*, *παίρειμι*
 pretend, *προσποιούμαι*
 prime, *be in one's*, *ἀκμάζω*
 produce, *bring forth*, *τίκτω*
 property, *οὐσία*
 prosecute, *διώκω*

prosperous, *αἰσιος*
 provide, *παρέχω*
 provoke, *ἐρεθίζω*
 pull, *ἔλκω*
 pull up, *ἀνασπῶ*
 purpose, *on*, *ἐπιτηδές*
 pursue, *διώκω*
 push on, *ἐπείγω*
 put, *βάλλω*, *τίθημι*, *and compound*
 quench, *σβέννυμι*

racecourse, *ἵπποδρόμος*
 raise, *αἶρω*
 reach, arrive, *ἐφίπνουμαι*
 reap, *ἀμῶ*
 rear, *τρέφω*
 receive, *δέχομαι*, *παραλαμβάνω*
 recognise, *γινώσκω*
 red, *έρυθρός*
 reed, *κάλαμος*
 rejoice, *χαίρω*
 remaining, *λοιπός*
 remind, *ἀναμνήσκω*
 renown, *κλέος*
 restrain, *κατέχω*
 retire, *ἀποχωρῶ*
 return, *ἐπανέρχομαι*, *κατέρχομαι*
 rich, *πλούσιος*
 ride, *ἐλαύνω*
 ripe, *be*, *ἀκμάζω*
 risk, *κινδυνεύω*
 road, *ὁδός*
 rock, *πέτρα*
 rod, *κάλαμος*
 roof, *στέγη*
 room, *δωμάτιον*
 rope, *κάλως*
 rose, *ρόδον*
 round, *στρογγύλος*
 row, *ἐρέττω*, *ἐλαύνω*
 rule, *ἄρχω*, *κρατῶ*
 run, *τρέχω* (86), *διαθέω* (40)
 running, *δρόμος*
 rush, *ἄττω*
 rustic, *ἀγροῖκος*

sacrifice, *θύω*
 safe, *ασφαλής*
 sail, *πλέω* (40)
 sail, *ιστίον*
 sailor, *ναύτης*
 sample, *δείγμα*

sand, ψάμμος
 say, φημί, λέγω
 scholar, σχολαστικός, γραμματικός
 scratch, αμύττω, σκίβω. αμύχνη
 sea, θάλαττα
 season, ώρα
 see, βλέπω, ορώ
 seek, ζητώ
 seem, δοκώ
 seems, φαίνεται
 seize, αρπάζω
 sell, πωλώ, αποδίδομαι
 separately, ιδία
 servant, υπάκουος
 serve, δουλεύω
 shape, σχήμα
 share, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαμβάνω
 sheep, πρόβατον, οίς
 sheepfold, στήλς
 shepherd, ποιμήν
 shoe, υπόδημα
 shore, ακτή
 short, κλήω
 shoulder, ώμος
 show, procession, θεωρία
 sickle, δρεπάνη
 silence, σιωπή, σιωπώ, σιωπηλός
 since, έπει, έπειδή
 sincere, άδολος
 sing, αῶω
 sister, αδελφή
 sit, καθίζω, καθίζομαι
 situated, be, διάκειμαι (86)
 slave, δούλος
 sleep, καθεύδω
 small, μικρός
 smile, μειδιώ, σκίβω. μειδίαμα
 snare, παγίδα
 snow, χιών
 soft, μαλακός
 so large, so much, τοσούτος
 soldier, στρατιώτης
 song, ᾠσμα, ᾠδή
 song, chanty, παιανισμός
 soul, ψυχή
 sound, ἡχή: to make sound,
 φθέγγομαι, φωνώ
 sparrow, στρουθός
 speak, λέγω, φωνώ
 speech, λόγος
 spindle, άτρακτος
 spring, πηγή

springtime, έαρ
 stage, σκηνή
 stair, κλίμαξ
 start, κλήω
 stature, φνὴ
 stone, λίθος
 stool, δίφρος
 stop, επέχω
 storm, χειμών
 stormy, χειμέριος
 straight, ὀρθός
 straightway, εὐθὺς
 stranger, ξένος
 straw, chaff, άχυρον
 stream, βέδυμα
 stretch, τείνω and comfournids
 strike, τύπτω, τυπτήσω, επάταξα,
 πέπληγα, επλήγην
 string, λίνος
 strong, violent, ισχυρός, σφοδρός,
 έρρωμένος
 such, τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε
 suddenly, εξαίφνης
 suffer, πάσχω
 summer, θέρος
 superior, be, διαφέρω
 supper, δείπνον, τὸ. δείπνω
 surpass, υπερβάλλω
 swear, ὀμνυμι
 table, τράπεζα
 take, λαμβάνω
 talk, λαλώ
 tax, φόρος, εισφορά
 teach, διδάσκω, παιδεύω
 teacher, διδάσκαλος
 tend (cattle, etc.), νέμω
 tend, θεραπεύω
 tendril, κλήμα
 tent, σκηνή
 terrible, δεινός
 test, εξετάζω
 than, ἢ
 that, ὅτι, εκείνος
 then, άρα, έπειτα, τότε, οὐκοῦν
 then . . not, οὐκ οὐν
 thence, εκείθεν (5)
 there, εκεί (5)
 therefore, οὖν (16)
 thief, κλέπτης
 thigh, μηρός
 thing, πράγμα, χρέμα

think, δοκῶ, νομίζω, οἶμαι
 thither, ἐκεῖσε
 throttle, ἀγχω
 thus, οὕτως
 thyme, θύμον
 time, χρόνος : right time, nick of time, καιρός (αἰν. ἐς καιρόν)
 to, πρὸς, ὡς, ἐπὶ (41)
 toil, κάματος
 tool, ὄργανον
 to-day, τήμερον
 to-morrow, αὔριον
 torrent, χείμαρρος
 touch, ἀπτομαι, θιγγάνω
 tower, πύργος
 tread, πατώ
 treasurer, ταμίης
 tree, δένδρον
 twist, στρέφω

 ugly, αἰσχρός
 unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος
 unjust, ἀδικός
 useful, χρήσιμος
 utensil, σκεῦος

 value, ἀξία
 vat, ληνός
 vegetable, λάχανον
 very much, μάλιστα
 vessel, πλοῖον
 vex, λυπώ
 victim, ἱερεῖον
 village, κώμη
 villager, κωμήτης
 vine, ἀμπέλος
 vintage, τρύγητος, (ἀπο)τρυνγῶ
 violent, σφοδρός, βίαιος
 violet, ἰόν
 voice, φωνή
 voyage, πλοῦς

 waist, ἱζύς
 want, χρήζω, ἐθέλω
 war, πόλεμος
 warm, θερμαίνω
 wash, λούω (75)
 wealth, πλοῦτος
 wealthy, be, πλουτῶ
 weather (60)
 weave, πλέκω

weep, δακρύνω, κλαίω (75)
 well, εὖ, καλῶς
 well then, εἰπὲν
 well, be, ὑγιαίνω
 what kind (7), ποῖος, ὅποιος, οἷος
 wheat, πυροί
 when, πότε, ὁπότε, ὅτε (5)
 whence, πόθεν, ὁπόθεν, ὅθεν (5)
 where, ποῦ, οὐ. ὅπου (5)
 whistle, συρίζω, συρίττω
 white, λευκός
 whither, ποῖ, ὅποι, οἷ (5)
 who, τίς, ὅς, ὅστις (5)
 wicked, ἀδικός, πονηρός
 wickedness, πονηρία
 wife, γυνή
 wild, ἄγριος
 will, γνώμη, βούλησις, διαθήκη
 willing, ἐκόν, ἄσμενος
 willing, be, βούλομαι
 wind, ἀνεμος : west wind, Ζέφυρος
 east wind, εὖρος : north wind
 βορέας : south wind, νότος
 window, θυρίς
 wine, οἶνος
 winnow, λικμῶ
 winter, χειμῶν
 wintry, χειμέριος
 wish, ἐθέλω
 withy, λύγος
 witness, μάρτυς
 wolf, λύκος
 woman, γυνή
 wonder, θαυμάζω
 wont, εἰωθα
 wool, ἑρία
 word, λόγος
 work, ἔργον
 work, ἐργάζομαι
 worth, ἀξίος
 wrist, καρπός
 write, γράφω
 wrong, do, ἀδικῶ

 yardarm, κεραία
 year, ἔτος, ἐνιαυτός
 yes, μάλιστά γε, ναι
 yesterday, χθές, ἐχθές
 yet, moreover, ἔτι
 yoke, ζυγόν
 young, νέος